密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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President Wilson and the League for Peace

By William C. Dennis

American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward Japan

China to Gain $8,000,000 Yearly From New Tariff

By Hollington K. Tong

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Condition of Chinese Railroads

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

THE total mileage of public and private lines over which the Chinese Ministry of Communications exercises control is given as 3,703 miles (including the Hsuchow-Kaifengfu line completed in 1916), of which 150 miles are private owned. In addition to this are lines operated under the "concessions" to foreign nations, which total 1,490 miles, making a total of 5,193 miles of railroad operating in China. The country has approximately 460 square miles of territory and 107,000 in population for each mile of railway, as against India's 40 square miles of territory and 8,600 population and the United States' 12 square miles of territory and 3,800 population. Although China's extensive canals will always tend to keep such figures larger than those of other nations, they are valuable as an index to industrial progress, which often waits on the leadership of railway construction but never, without fatal results, leads it.

There are 629 locomotives on the government-owned lines, or about 7 locomotives per 100 miles of lines, including loops and sidings. The average age of these locomotives is nine years and their average tractive capacity 8.843 tons, or a tractive capacity of 64 tons per 100 miles of line (tractive capacity is an engineering unit, meaning the power needed to start a train).

In the absence of definite specifications at the time the locomotives were purchased, each nation has introduced its national type of locomotive under the terms expressed or implied in the various loan agreements for the equipment of the roads. As these lines, built under independent agreements, have become component parts of a national system the need for a standardization of specifications for equipment, materials and supplies is becoming more and more apparent. This is of especial interest to American manufacturers, as the Chinese policy is to prolong the life of the locomotive by more extensive repairs and renewals than is usual in countries where the supply of new locomotives is great enough to warrant frequent replacements. The heavy freight charges and agency commissions on imported locomotives make such a policy impracticable in China.

There are 1,280 passenger coaches, or about 14 per 100 miles of line, with a carrying capacity of 697 passengers per 100 miles of line, an increase of 12 coaches in six months. The number of freight cars in given as 10,652, or 121 per 100 miles of line. This is an increase of 234 cars since June 30, 1915, 110 of which were built in China and the remainder transferred from other uses. The total carrying capacity of these cars was 2,775 tons per 100 miles of line. The lines carried about 69 tons of freight for each ton of capacity, which would mean that each car was loaded 69 times during the year if they were never moved except when loaded to full-weight capacity. But as many cars were moved with less than capacity the average was considerably more than 69 separate loads for each car, which evidences active handling of goods, as the following comparisons giving the tons hauled per ton capacity and the average length of haul per ton for the railways of the countries named will show:

Countries	Tons hauled per ton capacity	Average haul per ton (miles)	Countries	Tons hauled per ton capacity	Average haul per ton (miles)
Japan	99.3	84	China	69.0	89
Austria	83.1	65	France	43.9	77
Germany	69.8	63	United States	23.7	146

The most important influences on tons hauled per ton capacity is care in securing the maximum load for each car and reduced delays in terminals, and for this reason the average from year to year is a valuable measure of effective management.

Railroad properties are usually of such great magnitude, composed of such a variety of parts, and constructed under such dissimilar conditions, that a mere statement of cost conveys little to the mind. It is essential, therefore, that such costs be expressed in the terms of a known unit of some kind. Length of line is the only kind of unit which has been attempted, but manifestly it is very crude.

The capital per mile of line of the Chinese government railways, as reported on December 31, 1915, compared with capital per mile of line of railways in other countries for the year 1913, follows:

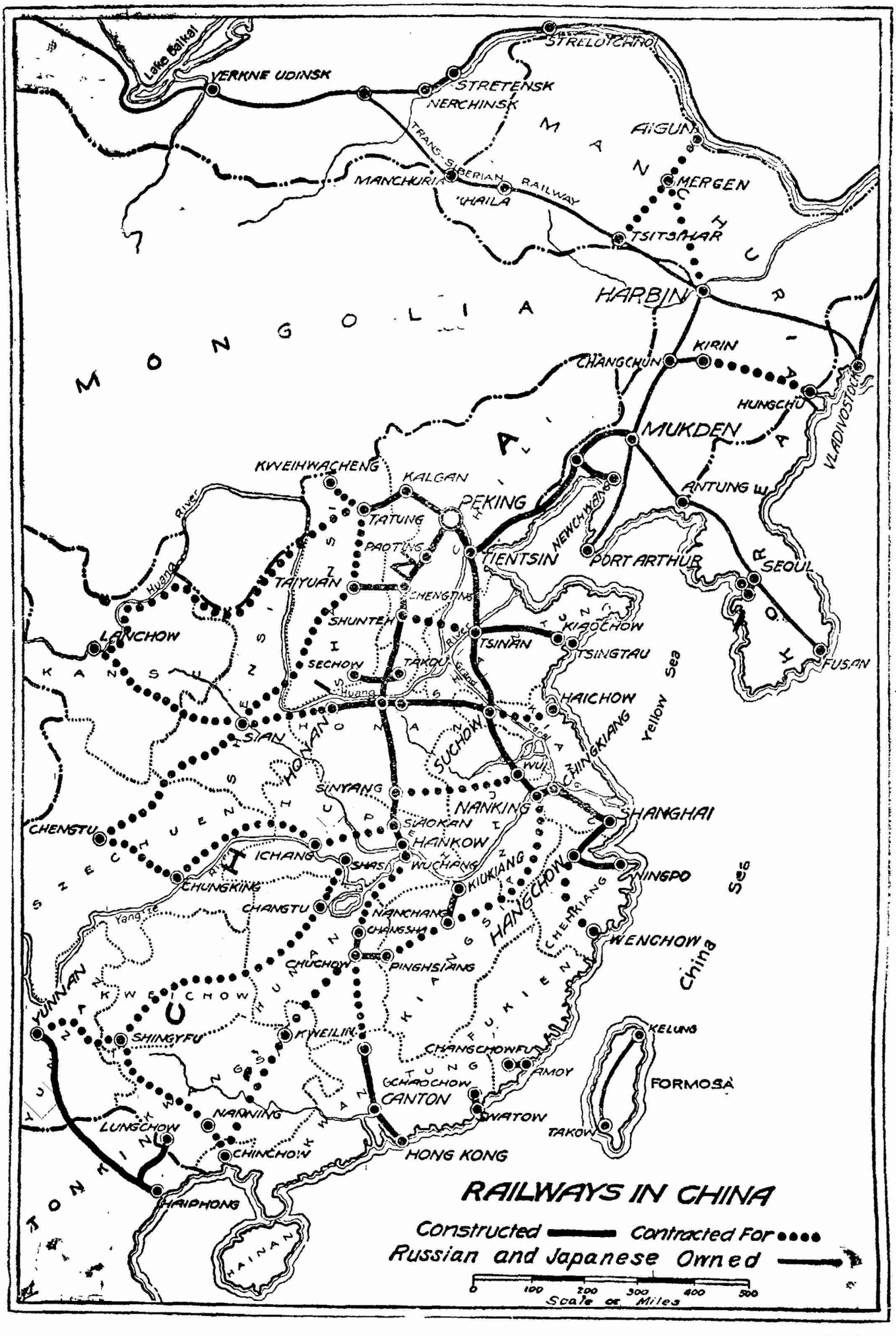
Countries	Capital per mile of line *Chinese dollars (a)*	Countries	Capital per mile of line *Chinese dollars (a)*
China	121,064	United States	65,861
Germany	120,049	Austria	55,108
Japan	88,633	South Africa	48,527
Russia	86,968	India	46,343

(*a* Chinese dollars are used throughout this report with an average value on January 1, 1916, of 41 cents gold.)

Railroad investment assets include cost of road and equipment, cost of other physical property, and cost of nonphysical assets. The other physical property includes land, mills, or mines, not a part of the operated railway but paid for by railroad capital liabilities; and the nonphysical assets consist of stock and bonds in other companies, purchase price of rights, and similar intangible property. The total of these groups is the sum upon which a normal annual return must be earned before the property can attain the condition of a profit-bearing enterprise. For the Chinese government railroads this sum is 409,523,351 Chinese dollars. In the case of lines already in operation the amount already invested and the question of whether interest on accumulated deficit is mounting faster than revenue from increasing traffic is of primary importance in determining the program for extension and improvement. The following table, therefore, is of interest as showing the credit or debit balance for the year 1915 of the various lines composing the government railways:

Name of line	Length in miles	Balance for the year Credit *Chinese dollars*	Debit *Chinese dollars*
Canton-Kowloon	89		1,007,821.23
Shanghai-Nanking	203		487,211.92
Cheng-Tai	151		117,976.92
Tientsin-Pukow	687		2,572,787.51
Changchow-Amoy	20		88,938.26
Peking-Hankow	817	6,469,571.76	
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo	168		444,284.75
Kaifeng-Honan	115		254,711.03
Canton-Samshui	31	370,323.83	
Kalgan-Suiyuan	119	(*a*)	
Peking-Mukden	600	6,603,606.70	
Peking-Kalgan	148	1,275,587.74	
Kirin-Changchun	80		58,264.43
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	60	208,480.80	
Taokow-Chinghua	94		223,940.14
Chinese government railways	3,382	14,927,570.86	5,256,036.19
Hsuchow-Kaifengfu (completed 1916)	171		
Private lines	150		
Total	3,703	9,671,534.67	

(*To be Continued*)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密勒氏評論報

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AT the close of an exhibition of moving-pictures in Shanghai recently, the flags and a typical scene from each of the Allied nations was shown. Flags and scenes from Great Britain, France, America, Belgium, Italy and Japan were thrown on the screen and each was greeted with hearty applause until the flag and a scene from Japan were exhibited. The audience was composed almost entirely of Americans, French, British and Chinese. Although all of the other Allied flags were given a royal welcome, the flag of Japan was greeted with "oceans of silence," to borrow an expressive term. The silence was so complete, voluminous and noticeable, that the occasion has been a subject of general comment since the event. This general attitude of all Americans, Britons and Chinese as well, toward Japan is something that has grown up in this country since the beginning of the war, and in order to give the outside world some little idea as to the basis for this feeling, we commend all readers of the REVIEW to read an article appearing elsewhere in this issue on the subject, "Attitude of Americans and Britons in China toward Japan." The writer of this article, whose name we are not at liberty to disclose, has lived in China for several years and since America entered the war has made a special study of the subject. We commend our readers to study this article carefully and then to write us as to whether it coincides with their own views of the question. And since there are also a number of well-informed Japanese on our subscription lists, we would like to hear from them. Surely they must know that the general and almost unanimous antagonism of intelligent foreigners and Chinese in this country is not based on the grounds of trade competition. Furthermore,

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the Japanese can no longer proclaim in America and England that antagonism to them in China is based on pro-Germanism, as Mr. Ishii stated in an address in New York at the time the Lansing-Ishii notes were exchanged.

WE shall not attempt to go deeply into this subject here, for our correspondent has handled the matter far better than we can, but we will mention one recent specific cause for friction that will serve to show Americans and Britons at home why their nationals in China have now an even deeper feeling of distrust and antagonism toward Japan than they had during the war for Germany. The present case in mind is the eternal opium question in China. In the *North-China Daily News*, the leading British newspaper in China, for December 17, there was printed a wholesale condemnation of Japan for her nefarious activities in furthering the opium and morphine trade in this country that is bound to arouse the whole civilized world when it becomes generally known abroad. The report, after stating that the opium and morphia trade of the Japanese in China is the most lucrative of their entire foreign trade and that the profit alone in 1913 amounted to $8,400,000 and that the most important of the Japanese import and export houses are interested in it, continued in part as follows:

"It is a larger trade now than it was in 1913. Morphia, however, can no longer be purchased in Europe. The seat of industry has been transferred to Japan and morphia is now manufactured by the Japanese themselves. Although Japan is a signatory to the Agreement which forbids the import into China of morphia or of any appliances used in its manufacture or in its application, the traffic, inasmuch as it has the financial support of the Bank of Japan as explained by your correspondent, is carried on with the direct approval and encouragement of the Japanese government. In no other country in the world has there ever been known such a wholesale contraband traffic. Literally tens of milions of yen are transferred annually from China to Japan for the payment of Japanese morphia. The chief agency in the distribution of morphia in China is the Japanese postoffice. Morphia is imported by parcels post. No inspection of parcels in the Japanese postoffices in China is permitted to the China Customs Service. The Service is only allowed to know what are the *alleged* contents of the postal packages as stated in the Japanese invoices, and yet morphia enters China by this channel by the ton. A conservative estimate would place the amount of morphia imported by the Japanese into China in the course of the year as high as 18 tons and there is evidence that the amount is steadily increasing. Wherever Japanese are predominant there the trade flourishes. Through Tairen morphia circulates throughout Manchuria and the province adjoining; through Tsingtao morphia is showered over Shantung province, Anhui and Kiangsu; while from Formosa, so favored by geographical propinquity, morphia is carried along with opium and other contraband by motor-driven fishing boats to some point on the mainland, from which it is distributed throughout the province of Fukien and the north of Kwangtung. Everywhere it is sold by Japanese under exterritorial protection. How efficient is that protection may be gauged by the fact that no Japanese has ever yet been punished for dealing in contraband in China. When Chinese police raid the morphia shops along the Tsinanfu railway in Shantung, as they have a right to do, for the traffic is illegal, Japanese gendarmerie rescue the arrested and exact a fine, not from the guilty be it understood, but from those who attempted to uphold the law. In recorded instances known to American investigators the magistrate himself has been compelled to pay the fine.

"IN South China morphia is sold also by Chinese peddlers each of whom carries a passport certifying that he is a native of the Island of Formosa and therefore entitled to Japanese protection. Japanese drug stores throughout China carry large stocks of morphia. Japanese medicine vendors look to morphia for their largest profits. Everywhere Japanese prostitution, the systematic extension of which from Yunnan city even to Urga is such an inspiring evidence of the business activities of our Asiatic Allies, goes hand in hand with the sale of morphia. Morphia, no longer purchasable in Europe, is manufactured now in well-equipped laboratories in Japan and in Formosa. During recent years the bulk of the Persian opium coming into the market has been purchased by Japan for conversion into morphia, for Persian opium yields a larger percentage of morphia than Indian opium. Opium grown in Korea, the cultivation of which it is interesting to note followed immediately upon the closing of the opium shops in Shanghai, Japanese officials providing the seeds, and opium grown under Japanese protection in Manchuria, is an ever expanding source of the supply of morphia, and, it may be added, of opium required by the administration of Formosa. One must emphasize that this opium is not imported into Japan. It is transhipped in Kobe harbor to Tsingtao, from which point of vantage, assisted by the Japanese-controlled railway to Tsinanfu, it is smuggled through Shantung into Shanghai and the Yangtze Valley. Opium purchased in Calcutta for Rs. 3,500 per chest—about Tls. 1,000—costs, delivered in Kobe harbor, all told well under Tls. 1,200 per chest. This opium—Tsingtao opium—is sold in Shanghai at $500 a ball of 40 balls to the chest—a total of $20,000 per chest. China's failure

to sell "for medicinal purposes" her opium at $27,000 per chest, the price asked by the opium ring, is thus explained. The price is undercut by the Japanese. The dimensions that the traffic has already assumed are noteworthy. There is reason to believe that between January 1 and September 30 of this year 1918, not less than 2,000 chests of opium purchased in India were imported into Tsingtao *via* Kobe. Upon this amount the Japanese authorities levy a tax which does not appear in the estimates equivalent to Tls. 4,000 per chest, a total for the 2,000 chests at the present rate of exchange of two million pounds sterling. The acquisition of this immense profit from a contraband traffic would explain the origin of those immense sums now being lavished upon the development of Tsingtao and the establishment there of Japanese commercial supremacy.

"IT MAY be asked how it is possible that at Tairen, where the morphia traffic is greatest, and at Tsingtao, which is the chief center of the Japanese opium trade, the importation of this contraband continues without the knowledge of the Chinese Maritime Customs. But at both Dalny and Tsingtao, the Chinese Maritime Customs are wholly under the control of the Japanese and wholly manned by them. Japanese military domination would forbid in both ports any interference with a traffic in which the Japanese authorities were interested, either officially or unofficially. In Dalny the highest civic dignity has been conferred upon the chief dealer in morphia and opium. Moreover in the case of Tsingtao by the agreement which relinquished to Japanese the exclusive charge of the Chinese Maritime Customs, any trade in which the government is interested, contraband or not, can be carried on without the official knowledge of the Customs. Article 3 of the Agreement of December 2, 1905, perpetuated in the Agreement of August 6, 1915, provides that any goods landed in Tsingtao under "certificates of government" shall be free from Customs examination. The way has thus been opened, not only for the illegal import of opium, but of contraband in arms, by which the bandits of Shantung province are provided with the means of harrying and looting and murdering the peaceful peasants of the most sacred province of China. The Maritime Customs returns of 1917 show that 45 piculs of boiled opium were admitted into Tsingtao in 1917. The actual amount was probably 50 times greater. The balance enters in cases stamped '*Chun pung p'in*' (military stores), and boxes so stamped are to be seen commonly in the Japanese drug stores along the Shantung railway. In 1917 morphia to the amount of nearly two tons is recorded as having entered Tairen for use in the Leased Territory, but no morphia is recorded as having entered Manchuria from the leased territory during the year, nor does any entry of morphia appear in the Tsingtao Customs returns for 1917. Yet a competent witness Dr. Wu Lien-teh states that "Almost every Japanese drug dealer or peddler in Manchuria (and Shantung he might have added) sells morphia in one form or another, and does so with impunity, because no Japanese can be arrested without first informing the Consul."

IN addition to a recent loan of Yen 47,000,000, General Hsu Shu-cheng, "Little Hsu," has secured another big loan from Japan for military purposes. The military leaders are now making new preparations to continue their war policy the minute the negotiations for peace to be held at Shanghai or Nanking fail. Indications are not wanting. It is learned from a trustworthy source that within the next week or two a Japanese steamer is due at Chinwangtao with 1,000 tons of arms and ammunition consigned to the Peking government. What does it mean? The policy of Japan to dominate China and to organize the people in the East into a consolidated military power is being carried out systematically and with determination. The war in Europe has given Japan an unique opportunity to carry out her ambitious schemes and the opportunity has been utilized with credit. By furnishing money and ammunition to both parties, Japan has kept up the civil war between the North and South. It is her intention to keep up the civil strife in China so that she may have good excuse at the peace conference to claim control or guardianship over her helpless neighbor. It has already been arranged between the Tokio government and the Peking military clique as to what policy the Chinese delegation will adopt at the peace conference. Unless the statesmen who are to participate in the coming international tribune see through the treacherous game of Japan and comprehend the danger of Japanese domination of Asia and put a permanent stop to her ambitions, the war in Europe will have been fought in vain.

JAPAN bought Korea with Yen 104,000,000 and she is pursuing the same policy in buying over China. The most valuable concessions in China are already in possession of the Japanese, besides, she has bought over the most clever intriguers that China has produced. With the aid of Tsao Ju-lin, Hsu Shu-cheng and Lu Chung-yu, Japan can do almost anything in Peking. When the question of China's peace delegates was raised, attempts were made to give the appointment to Tuan Chi-jui, not because he was responsible for the declaration of war on Germany, but because he was under the influence of Tsao Ju-lin and Hsu Shu-cheng

and was under obligation to Japan for financial assistance she had given him in carrying out his war policy towards the South. The attempt had to be given up, due to internal and external pressure. The appointment has been given to Lu Tseng-tsiang because he was thought to be easily dictated to by the government, or rather, by the power in the government lodged in the men holding the purse strings. Lu is noted for his courtesy, good temper and easy-going attitude. He left Peking a fortnight ago with an insufficient staff for Tokio, where, as had been prearranged, he was to receive his final instructions before sailing for Europe.

JAPAN has publicly announced a more friendly policy toward China and she has tried to make the world believe her sincerity by a change of cabinet. This was simply a diplomatic move on the part of clever Japanese. The Terauchi cabinet has been enough harm to China and has already created a condition in the East detrimental to Allied interests. This change of cabinet was a mere work of camouflage—to have a set of new men to continue her old aggressive policy. Hara, the new Prime Minister, is an experienced diplomat and journalist and his game should be most closely watched. Having been in the newspaper work for about forty years, Mr. Hara knows the value and utility of newspapers and he is now making good use of them. Take, for instance, the recent Aide Memorie presented to China. Japan has tried to make the public believe, through her newspaper agents, that it was initiated by the Japanese government and that it was through her influence that the representatives of the Five Powers consented to take such action. Again, take the statement concerning Japan's new financial policy toward China as it appeared in the current newspapers. Yet, notwithstanding her pronounced statement, Japan is still continuing her secret financing propaganda. It is high time for those who are interested in the Far Eastern question to look into the situation before it is too late.

WHAT sort of proposals Japan will make at the peace conference are still unknown, but one thing is sure, that is, Japan will put up a hard fight to win her points. She is now sending her most capable diplomats to Versailles, besides having unofficial delegations sent out entrusted with special missions. She expects the world to recognize her special position regarding her financial, commercial, industrial and "political" enterprises in China. She will have to support the "Open Door" policy but it is her intention to keep the key in her hands. Arrangements have already been made between the "representatives," Obata and Hsu Shu-cheng, that China will not make any proposals at the peace conference without the approval of the Japanese delegates. Japan has kindly helped to frame up a sort of program for the Chinese delegation consisting mainly of appeals for certain rights which, Japan feels sure, will not be granted by the Powers. Such proposals as the removal of extraterritoriality, the return of concessions and the like, are so ridiculous in nature that it will cause the Powers to turn a deaf ear to more reasonable demands. It must be admitted that China is not yet ready to exercise those rights even if they are granted, except under some form of Allied supervision.

PERSONS in China who remember the furore raised in Japan in 1917 when the American government placed its embargo on shipments of steel to the Far East, will be interested in the following news report from the *New York Commercial* of October 27. In view of the recent contract made by the American government with the Chinese government Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Company of Shanghai for the construction of American cargo boats in China, the following report is doubly interesting

> It has just become known that four ships taken over by the United States from Japan have been found unseaworthy. This was part of the tonnage transferred to American charter in return for steel allotted to the Japanese yards for marine construction. Under the agreement the United States was to get more than 500,000 tons of shipping in exchange for 240,000 tons of ship steel on the basis that one ton of steel will construct between two and three tons of shipping. The Japanese yards needed the steel to complete ships under way. The American government needed vessels badly and the deal provided that of the tonnage to be obtained 280,000 tons of shipping would be immediately delivered and the other 234,000 tons constructed in Japanese yards. The negotiations were held up many months while steel to fill Japanese orders was held on the Pacific coast. Part of this delay, it is known, was due to the fact that the U. S. Shipping Board objected to some vessels offered as being too old and not seaworthy. Now reports come from the Pacific coast that commanders of four of the charter ships refuse to go into the war zone wtih them or to have guns mounted, claiming that even 3-inch guns would strain these vessels too much. Every effort is being made by the Japanese government to correct the situation. The government is paying Japanese ship owners Yen 18,000,000, the difference between the Allied charter rates at which they had to be turned over to the United States and the prevailing Japanese charter rates. The American government fostered the deal to benefit Japanese shipping and shipyards, but it seems that the Mikado's ship men put something across. It may be said, however, that the Japanese government is in no way responsible for unloading these ships on the United States even though the agreement was negotiated between the respective governments.

President Wilson and the League for Peace

BY DR. WILLIAM C. DENNIS

American Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government

The following important and timely article by the American Legal Adviser to China, is reproduced from an address recently delivered before the Chinese Society for the Study of International Relations at Peking:

AS the war has been incomparably the greatest and most terrible in history so the task of reconstruction to which the world must now address itself with the least possible delay unquestionably calls for the greatest constructive effort that the world has ever made. This task is twofold, first the specific problems accumulated during the last fifty years and precipitated all at once by this world-wide conflict, such as the question of armaments, of colonies, of the distribution of raw material, freedom of the seas, the rights of nationalities and territorial readjustment, and second the general problem of so reorganizing the world as not merely, in the long run, to prevent war in the future but to liberate the forces of mankind for the establishment of a real world civilization. In other words, the coming peace conference will be called upon on the one hand to deal with questions of immediate readjustment more complex than those which overtaxed the abilities and the character of the Congress of Vienna and on the other hand with a program of world organization and reconstruction far more ambitious than anything ever presented to much less considered by the Hague Conferences.

The fact that the approaching conference will have at one and the same time the functions of a second Congress of Vienna and a third Hague Conference while of course it will increase its labors will in my judgment also enhance its prospects of success. The specific and general problems to come before the conference are mutually interdependent. We have been told again and again during this terrible struggle that we could not hope to set up a League of Nations with any prospect of success if we stopped short of complete victory. And we knew that this was true, and that knowledge comforted and supported many a man who gave on the battlefield the "last full measure of devotion" not only to country but to a regenerated mankind. Only complete victory such as has now been attained could give that free hand to deal with ancient wrongs and modern needs in such a way as to clear the ground for a practicable, working League of Nations. On the other hand, there is scarcely a single one of the questions of immediate readjustment destined to be dealt with by the conference which does not take on an entirely new aspect if considered on the assumption that a real League of Nations is to be set up to guarantee the arrangements now arrived at. Questions which in the absence of such a League have proved so far unsolvable—like the question of the limitation of armaments for instance—become quite different and it is submitted, in time, quite capable of solution, once the factor of the League is added. The establishment of a League of Nations for the maintenance of the peace of the world and the development of the world's civilization is the key to the entire situation, at once the goal of our hopes and the solution of our difficulties.

Among President Wilson's many services to the world in this great crisis it is submitted that posterity will give first place to his early, persistent and persuasive advocacy of the League idea. He identified himself in a general way with the League idea as early as his Des Moines speech of February 1, 1916, more than a year before the United States entered the war when he said:

> I pray God that if this contest have no other result, it will at least have the result of creating an international tribunal and producing some sort of joint guarantee of peace on the part of the great nations of the world.

And on January 22, 1917, again, three months before the entry of the United States into the war, in his remarkable address to the Senate of the United States he not only committed himself and his political fortunes wholeheartedly to the principle of the League but stated in considerable detail the conditions upon which he was prepared to ask the people of the United States to enter the League. He expressly and repeatedly reaffirmed his allegiance to the idea of a League of Nations in his war message of April 2, 1917, and in almost if not all of the speeches and addresses which he has made during the war except those dealing with some technical topic like the government control of railroads.

The last one of his well-known fourteen points in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, reads as follows:

> XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

"The terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8, and in his subsequent addresses," were accepted by the German government in Foreign Minister Solf's Note of October 12, and by the Allies (with a reservation as respects the freedom of the seas and a more precise definition of the compensatory damages which are to be paid by Germany) about November 5. These terms thus modified and defined were accepted by Germany November 10; an armistice had been

agreed to upon terms which, as President Wilson expressly stipulated in advance, "make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible" (American note of October 23), while the working out of the "practical details" of the application of President Wilson's terms is to be left to the coming conference.

It is frequently pointed out by the Doubting Thomases that in such a matter as the constitution of a League of Nations everything depends on the "practical details." The general idea is all very well they say, but—and then they proceed to put a number of questions as to the practical workings of the League, all of which are easy to ask and some of which are hard to answer. However, I believe it is not generally realized how far President Wilson has gone in answering these questions in the addresses and messages which have been accepted by the whole world. True, in one sense he has not gone into details, but he has laid down the general principles which substantially determine many of the most important practical questions which are raised in connection with the proposed League. It is the purpose of this paper to examine President Wilson's various addresses with a view to ascertaining just what he has said as to the constitution of the League and the principles by which it should be governed and what legitimate inferences may be drawn therefrom with respect to matters as to which he has not expressly spoken. In this connection it is of course to be borne in mind that it is only the terms and principles laid down in President Wilson's address of January 8, 1918, and his subsequent addresses, which have been agreed to; not anything which he may have said prior to January 8, as for instance in his address to the Senate of the United States of January 22, 1917, although of course these earlier addresses may fairly be looked to in interpreting and explaining the meaning of the subsequent addresses and as showing the position the United States, under President Wilson's leadership, is likely to take as regards questions left open in the subsequent addresses. Moreover, it is also to be recognized that these addresses were not intended as technical statements and are not therefore to be subjected to the same sort of verbal scrutiny as might fairly be directed to the constitution of the League as it will be drawn up by the conference. But they do constitute a statement of principles with respect to the constitution of the proposed League of Nations by which the world has agreed to be guided, and they are therefore worthy of the most careful analysis with a view of bringing together in a compact form expressions scattered through numerous addresses.

It is submitted that President Wilson has proposed, and the world has accepted, the following principles in the constitution of the proposed League:

> 1. "The constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself" (I quote from President Wilson's Fourth Liberty Loan speech of September 27, 1918). The President proceeds: "It cannot be formed now. If formed now it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace, and that peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought."

It is hard to overestimate the practical importance of this proposition. The memory of mankind is short. Men have dreamed of world leagues before Alexander the First, of Russia, dreamed that dream in the early days of his crusade against Napoleon only to allow himself to be beguiled into becoming the confederate of Napoleon, and later on, when he emerged from the spell cast over him by Napoleon's personality, his great unselfish dream faded away into the Holy Alliance of unhappy memory. Before this war the idea of a world league for peace at some distant date was the possession of the more advanced thinkers along international lines. Now it is the creed of the man in the street. Once let the psychological moment slip away and it will be not forgotten, but pushed aside by a thousand seemingly more pressing things until we finally get a third Hague Conference, a little better than the last but pitifully short of our present expectations.

And, moreover, as the President points out, we would lose the factor of the League and its guarantee in giving color to the immediate terms of settlement.

II. This leads naturally to the consideration of another vital proposition laid down both in the address to Congress of January 8, and the address to the Mexican editors of June 7, 1918, *viz.*, that the League must guarantee (I quote) "the political independence and territorial integrity" of "great and small states alike." This is a favorite idea of President Wilson's which he had previously broached to the republics of the new world, proposing that a similar guarantee should be exchanged by the states of the Western hemisphere. The mere statement of this proposition shows its practical importance. It means that the very primitive practise of seeking another nation's place in the sun at the point of the sword,

> —the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can,

an ancient practice of which the representatives of kultur are simply the most recent exponents, is to be done away with. It has been said

that "force and right rule the world, force till right is ready." This proposition means that we have come to think that right is ready, that it is no longer necessary for civilization to travel "upon a powder cart," that there are better means of progress and readjustment.

III. The complement, the absolutely necessary complement, of this veto on force is the provision of these other and better means of progress. What these are to be is stated in general terms by President Wilson in his Mount Vernon address of this year when he called for the "establishment of . . . . a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit, and by which every international readjustment that cannot amicably be agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

This means of course in the first place the setting up of a true international court, such as the second Hague Conference tried in vain to constitute—a court as distinguished from an assemblage of diplomats, acting as judges, not as statesmen, who will decide cases instead of compromising them. But it means far more than this. Such a court can only deal with questions of law and fact, with justiciable matters. President Wilson calls for a "tribunal of opinion" empowered to make all necessary "international readjustments" which cannot be made by the nations themselves; this means dealing with those questions of national policy and interest which nowadays are most apt to lead to war, questions which for the most part cannot be solved by an appeal to international law as it stands to-day and which are camouflaged and excepted from the terms of the ordinary arbitration treaty under the vague and meaningless expression "vital interests, independence and honor." The President does not deal with questions of machinery, he leaves that for the conference. But the various groups of jurists in the various countries who have been working on these highly practical questions of detail have, so far as their results have been published, agreed with remarkable unanimity that there must be created for the solution of these questions of policy another international organ, constituted on entirely different principles from the international court. This organ has most commonly been called a Council of Conciliation. It is intended to do just what a court should not do, namely to represent and consider the aspirations, policies, yes the physical force of the nations, and by its judicious rather than its strictly judicial constitution and action, to act as an international safety valve, to provide a peaceful means for bringing about those international readjustments which will be demanded in the future as in the past by changing conditions. The constitution and action of this Council of Conciliation is perhaps the most delicate matter connected with the proposed League. In order that the League should have a fair chance for success it is absolutely necessary that the coming conference give it a clean slate to start with by dealing both justly and boldly with the many political questions, such as those of territorial changes and the rights of oppressed nationalities to self-government, now clamoring for settlement. The world is now, so to speak, on the operating table. Let the surgeons do their work thoroughly, and thereby lighten the task of the regular physicians who are to be hereafter employed. The completeness of the victory which has been achieved and the splendid loyalty which the Allies have shown in the last month to their previous professions in behalf of the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs and the Roumanians and President Wilson's ringing declaration, "Now so far as I am concerned I intend to stand by Russia as well as France," which the terms of the armistice so magnificently make good, give every reason to hope that the conference will do its duty by the problems of the present and thereby safeguard the future.

IV. But President Wilson not only calls for a "Tribunal of Opinion" but for a tribunal to which "all must submit" and from his address to the Senate of January 22, 1917, down to his Liberty Loan address of September 27, 1918, he has never left any doubt as to his understanding of how any recalcitrant nation is to be compelled to submit. If and when necessary it is to be done, to use the language of his address to Congress of February 11, 1918, "by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at every cost," or in the language of his Baltimore address of April 6, when speaking of the present war "the righteous and triumphant force which shall make the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust." (See also his address to the Senate January 22, 1917, to Congress January 8, 1918, etc.) There has been some dissent on this point in America on the part of those otherwise friendly to the idea of a League who thought that the mere force of public opinion coupled perhaps with economic pressure would suffice to secure the observance of the decisions of the League. But this pacifistic view never had any serious hold on the statesmen of Europe and apparently has largely dissappeared in America since our entry into the war. At any rate no point is set forth more clearly in President Wilson's addresses than his conviction that the world must be ready to maintain peace as the nation, the state and the municipality do, by the pressure of public opinion generally, by force when necessary. And this point has now been agreed to by all the world.

V. President Wilson also expressly recognizes the possible usefulness of economic pressure in certain cases in carrying out the decisions of the League when he excepts from his condemnation of the "economic boycott or exclusion" in his address of September 27 the employment of these weapons by "the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control."

VI. Some of the organizations of jurists who are working for a League of Nations, notably the American League to Enforce Peace, have thought it well at the outset for the League to limit its function to compelling the submission of international disputes to the international court or the council as the case may be, and not to concern itself with the enforcement of the decision of the court or the recommendation of the council. Although President Wilson does not discuss this question in terms it will be apparent from what has already been said that he assumes from the beginning that the League will not only compel nations to "stop, look and listen" before they begin to fight but that it will go further and prohibit fighting altogether as a recognized means of settling international disputes. It is submitted that nothing less will satisfy the present expectations of the world. Had the war ended two years ago the half-way plan of the American League to Enforce Peace, which has proved itself useful in educating public sentiment in America, might have stood a good chance of adoption. Now the public sentiment of the world is ripe for the bolder, broader plan, embodied in President Wilson's addresses. The world has come to realize that we are all in the same boat and that our safety lies not so much in the water-tight compartments as in controlling the course of the ship.

VII. In his address of September 27, 1918, President Wilson says: "There can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the League and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control." The acceptance of this proposition by the Allies puts an end to the idea of the so-called "war after the war," which doubtless served a useful purpose *in terrorem* during the war but has no place in a world reconstructed on a basis of law and order. If Germany had won, the "war after the war" would have been impossible, now she has lost it is both unnecessary and undesirable—nay fatal to the success of the League. The abandonment of this idea is the best evidence that the war is really won.

VIII. But President Wilson has gone further than merely declaring against the "war after the war;" his address of January 8 calls for "the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance," while his address of December 4, 1917, speaks of the "free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace." Of course these are general expressions and the acceptance of the expression of January 8 does not involve commitment to any definite program of tariff reduction, etc. It does however point out the logical path for the future development of international commercial relations. Just as protective tariffs have been powerful nation-builders, whatever other effects good or bad they may have had, so the breaking down of these same barriers as fast as it can be done with safety and with due regard to established interests, the diversification of industry, etc., will greatly promote the feeling of international solidarity which is so essential to the success of the League.

IX. President Wilson strikes at the one great danger to which the League is exposed in his address of September 27 when he says: "There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family or League of Nations." This prohibition of course is aimed only at such treaties as may be adjuged by the proper authorities of the League to be in conflict with its constitution (see also address of January 8, 1918, September 27, 1918, etc.).

X. This provision finds its necessary complement in the further provision also found in the speech of September 27 to the effect that "All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

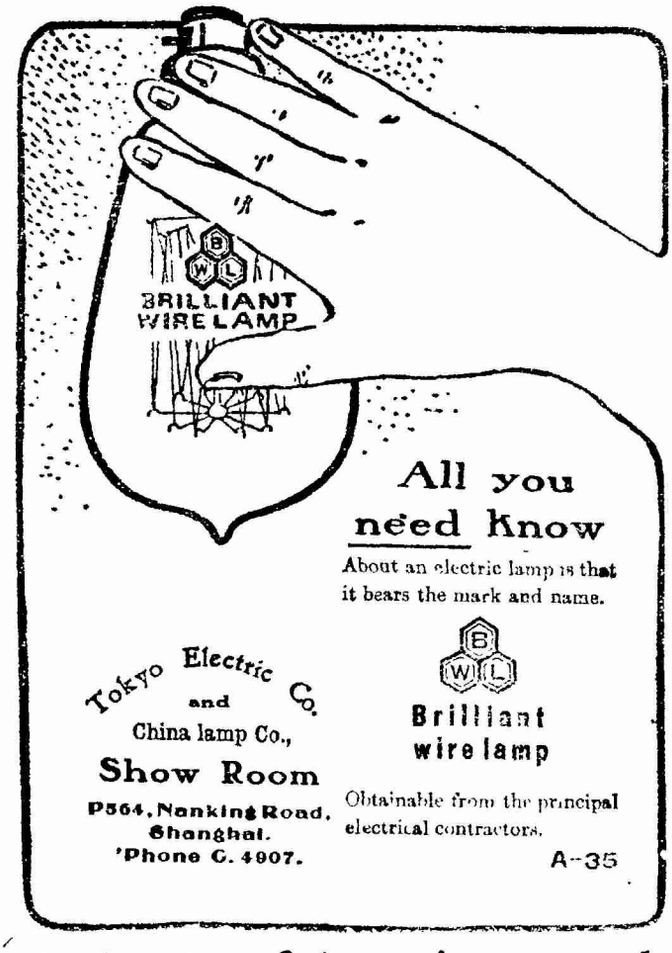
This provision will in almost all cases be self-enforcing if it be simply provided in the constitution of the League that any treaty not properly recorded within a stated time with the central bureau of the League shall be invalid for all purposes both as against parties and strangers. Once this is provided there will be no temptation to negotiate secret treaties with a view to springing them later on upon the world and claiming rights under them. There is just one kind of secret treaty which cannot be provided against by constitutions and rules and that is a secret treaty aimed at the disruption and overthrow of the League, a treaty which would only be entered into by conscious conspirators against the peace of the world. The danger of such a treaty, that is the danger of conspiracy and

rebellion within the League, must of course be faced by the League just as the same danger is faced by the nation to-day. It is no more an argument against the one than the other.

XI. I have left until the close of this paper that one of President Wilson's conditions which is perhaps most peculiarly his, *viz.*, that the League shall be in the language of his war message "A concert of free peoples." He said in that address and he has reiterated the sentiment in many of the addresses since then in varying phrase:

> A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion . . . . Intrigue would eat its vitals away, the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Others have talked of this and that qualification for membership in the League. President Wilson has steadily put forward but one qualification because to him this qualification in the long run means all the rest and that is that the government of the member nations by whatever name it might be called whether republic, kingdom or empire should rest on the consent of the governed. Aside from this the great and small nations, friend and foe, even Germany were welcome to membership under President Wilson's plan. And the success of the plan as he outlined it obviously depends upon at least all the great Powers becoming members at the earliest practicable moment. But a few days ago this seemed the hardest condition of all to meet and in talking on this same topic only a very few days ago I thought I ought to put this qualification of democracy in the forefront of my discussion on account of its importance and difficulty. But now it seems within reach. Absolutism is gone in Russia, in Germany, in Austria. It was after all not so efficient as its votaries imagined. The only thrones that are safe are those which, like that of the great empire upon which "the sun never sets" our British ally, and that heroic little country so greatly and worthily presided over by him whose birthday we recently celebrated Albert King of the Belgians are "firm based upon their people's will." Time and the peoples concerned may be left to deal with whatever of absolutism under any name may be left in the world. The world has been "made safe for democracy."



Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward Japan

EARLIER in the year a guest at rather a large dinner in North China, expressed surprise at what he termed "to find the majority of those present intolerantly critical of Japan and Japanese policy" upon which some of the discussion turned, and urged upon those present the necessity of seeing both sides of the Japanese question before pronouncing upon it dogmatically. After the meeting, in a personal conversation with one of his hosts, he again emphasized the need of putting both sides of any argument upon Sino-Japanese or Japanese-American relations before all interested parties and persuaded the writer of the letter, the most important portions of which we print below, that at this time so little was known of political and economic conditions in this country or of Japan's influence upon Chinese affairs that a clear statement of the views of Americans in China and of the reasons for these opinions should be prepared for the benefit of Americans both in Japan and at home who are interested in doing business in the Orient or in promoting friendly relations between the American people and the various Oriental peoples. For obvious reasons the writer of this letter does not care to divulge his identity at this time and we have also taken the liberty of deleting names of persons mentioned in the communication. The names had no bearing upon the matter and no good purpose could be served by publishing them. Our reason for publishing portions of this letter

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is that we feel the writer has evidently given the matter a great deal of study and has stated the case in a very definite if not detailed manner from his present point of view. We do not go so far as to insist that this is the viewpoint of all Americans in China, the writer himself does not claim this and by publishing this letter other angles of this very crucial question may possibly be brought out by others of our readers. After an opening paragaph giving in greater detail a *resume* of the events leading up to the writing of this letter, the writer proceeds as follows:

"Of course there will be nothing official or final about my pronouncementoes, but I shall try to present the opinions which I know are held by the majority of Americans and Britons here, and I shall finally submit this letter to several persons in whose judgment you have faith and let them delete anything with which they do not agree.

"The matter which we discussed during our last talk at Shanghai was of course the question of American-Japanese cooperation in the development of trade, industries, concessions, etc., etc., in China. This cooperation scheme, which is now supported by many big American interests and by some of the most reputable business men in Japan, has aroused the bitterest possible antagonism among Americans in China, as you have probably discovered, apparently for the sole reason that we are prejudiced against Japan and that we are therefore opposed to having our judgment upon Japan reversed by Americans at home through a Japanese-American trade alliance. The average American traveller in this country comes to the conclusion that we oppose the cooperation scheme because it discredits what appears to be an unreasonable and unreasoning dislike for the Japanese, and that our opinions can therefore be safely ignored by the practical business fold who want to see American business expand in this part of the world. In the eyes of the tourist Japan is clean, comfortable, progressive and prosperous, while China is dirty, corrupt, uncomfortable, backward and squalidly poor. In Japan the distinguished guest is motored up to modern buildings through arches bearing laudatory inscriptions, is received by intelligent officials who discuss everything that interests him intelligently, and who are solicitious for his comfort and entertainment while in the country. In China, the same man wades ankle-deep in mud, gets pockets full of bad money, finds the persons whom he wishes to see only after diligent search through gloomy and crumbling buildings, and may then be indifferently treated by an opium smoking idler who owes his place to political corruption and who is interested in nothing so much as in ending the conversation and in getting his visitor off the premises. Naturally the visitor cannot understand why or how any reasonable person could ever object to Japan—who alone seems to be successful in getting things done in China—taking China over bodily and cleaning it up in the interests of America and all other nations which hope to do business in this country. We have all had the same experiences and have gathered the same impressions upon our arrival in the East; we have all admired Japan and have cultivated a huge contempt for China during the first few weeks of our sojourn in the Orient, but incontrovertible the fact remains that, of those who have lived three years or more in the country, fully 95 per cent have acquired not only a sentimental liking for the Chinese, but a great faith in the capabilities and future of the Chinese people which seems blind and fatuous to the visitor, and also a cordial dislike for the Japanese which the newcomer can only explain as a malicious prejudice. The reasons for this would fill many volumes if fully stated. The personality of the Japanese whom most of us meet is of course objectionable, but we all realise that the commercial and political adventurers who come to China are not representative and we are not unreasonable enough to condemn the whole people on these grounds. The extracts from Japanese papers which appear in the English press are often anti-American, imperialistic, extremely egotistical and complacent, and almost invariably opposed to the democratic standards which the Anglo-Saxon peoples support. The Japanese press naturally fans prejudice and antagonism, just as the Japanese whom we meet confirms through prejudice, but the essential reason for our consistent damning of the Japanese is the unscrupulous and immoral China policy of the Japanese government, and the confirmed tendency of Japanese commercial interests to occupy and hold every vantage point which the Japanese government gains in this country through coercion or corruption. No one ever hears a word of criticism in China of legitimate Japanese enterprises which are legitimately established and which enter into legitimate competition with the interests of other nations. If Japanese trade and Japanese imperial policy were entering this country through separate channels and through independent tactics there would not be the slightest opposition to

Japanese commercial expansion here or to an American trade alliance with Japanese commercial people on any scale. Unfortunately, however, nearly every Japanese commercial move brings in its wake a political invasion of some sort, and every imposition upon China or upon the interests of others in China, is complacently accepted by the Japanese traders as a legitimate opening for their expansion.

Japan's political policy in China is now no less objectionable than it was in 1915. Then it was one of coercion or frank jingoism—now it is one of corruption through alliance with purchasable Chinese officials who are put in office and kept there by Japanese influence. The latter is certainly a much more insidious policy than the former and more dangerous because it does not attract the attention abroad which it deserves. You have been in Peking recently so there is no need to remind you of the loans which Japan is negotiating with the official clique in the Capital, or to dwell upon the character of these loans. You know as much about the Sino-Japanese alliances of recent date as we do here, and you know that the sole purpose of that agreement—apart from the incidental advantage which it gives Japan of controlling China's military resources—was to make China's declaration of war against Germany somewhat more ineffectual than it already was and obviate the last possibility of China being of service to the Allies and of thereby gaining any prestige which would stand her in good stead in the course of a hypothetical *post-bellum* settlement of Sino-Japanese disputes. You know quite well from what you have seen for yourself in China on your various visits, and from what your numerous well-informed friends in China have told you at various times, that Japan has taken every possible step during the four years of this period to ruin China by creating and sustaining trouble, by financing the most objectionable elements in every community in which she has been interested, by the employment of *agents provocateurs*, by the encouragement of the use of morphine over large areas, by the use of Japanese women in Chinese official households, by the protection given to bandits and other outlaws, by the wrecking of native banks as in the recent Mukden case, by the corruption of officials through loans, bribes and threats, and by the wholesale misrepresentations of Allied war aims and the most vigorous efforts to prevent China from coming into war, and then later to discredit the country by preventing China from being of any use or service to the Allies. You also know that during these four years, which have been publicly heralded as Japan's years of opportunity, it has been the distinct object of the Japanese to gain a monopoly upon political influence in China and at the same time to make openings for Japanese trade which would give the Japanese commercial fold as strong a commercial monopoly as possible. And in every instance in which the government has created an opening through political manoevering—seldom creditable—the Japanese business man, said by his defenders to be opposed to the truculent and unscrupulous policy of the Japanese government, has been only too ready to take advantage of the opportunities offered to drive in the trade wedge, whether the trade was in legitimate imports and exports, or in morphine, or cocaine, or women, or Chinese cash, or the rights and liberties of the Chinese peoples.

Not only has Japan been working against the present interests and future good of the Chinese people, but her policy in China has been deliberately shaped to undermine the trade, influence and prestige of the Occidental peoples, nominally her Allies, throughout the East. Every ideal which we have developed and announced as participants in the present European war, is disowned or discounted in the Japanese press and by Japanese propagandists among the Chinese, and in actual diplomatic practise Japanese officials in China have practised every subterfuge and committed every diplomatic crime with which we credit the Germans, and have invariably been supported by the home government and encouraged by their commercial representatives in China.

It is our business in the East as Americans or Britons to make the Chinese believe in our announced war aims and purposes and to convince them that we are sincere and are therefore entitled to their loyalty and support against Prussianism. The Chinese do not understand what Prussianism is, but they do understand Nipponism, and it is very difficult to persuade them to give us their wholehearted moral support when we give countenance by commercial and diplomatic alliances in this hemisphere to policies which are identical with those which we condemn under another name and which we are eradicating from another hemisphere, remote from Chinese interests, by the expenditure of so much treasure and blood. The Chinese have seen the most unscrupulous policies succeed in their country, carried out to their shame and humiliation without a murmur or a whimper from the Allies. They see the Japanese brand of Prussianism succeed in this part of the world without palpable opposition and they have nothing more than our word for it that it is not succeeding elsewhere. They have heard and digested all the statements of our high ideals about the protection of weak nations from alien interference, and they have waited for us to prove our consistency by bringing our cherished Japanese ally in line with these ideals, until they are convinced that we are either afraid of Japan or that we

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place no value upon that consistency. In Chinese eyes and the eyes of all other Orientals, including the Japanese, we are either too weak to make our announced international policy effective, or we are satisfied to make it effective where it is expedient and to close our eyes to violations of our political ethics, perpetrated by a recognised Ally, whenever it is inexpedient to interfere.

Although the notorious Japanese demands have now receded into history and although much of the rancor which they roused has been softened by time, this conspicuous Japanese attempt to take advantage of the preoccupation of the Allies and of America is one which we cannot and must not forget. The principle of the protection of the weaker nations, to which Japan is supposed to have subscribed, was never more flagrantly violated nor could the Allies who had put their faith in Japan as their Far Eastern Agent have been more insidiously betrayed. Japan has pretended to regret this incident and to have had a change of heart, but you will note that Japan has not renounced any of the special privileges acquired nor has she cancelled the clause in the treaty in which she reserves the right to revive at a future date the particularly offensive "5th Group." If Japan were to renounce the spoils while she deplored the methods of a former ministry we might have some faith in the change of heart. As it is, we must continue to keep alive the memory of the Twenty-one demands and call Japan to account when the opportunity arrives for flagrant violation of past treaties and of present international ethics. Whenever we think of allying ourselves in any enterprise with the Japanese we must remember that they still hold, and insist upon holding, the fruits of the diplomatic move that was so treacherous that the highest statesmen in Japan were ashamed to own it and adopted the unprecedented expedient of lying to the whole world.

To come back to the question of Japanese American cooperation—a commercial alliance with Japan would now emphasize our inconsistencies, would prove us willing to overlook all the outrages which Japan has perpetrated against China and against us during these four years, and would be tangible evidence of an American sanction of Japanese political and commercial methods, and of a willingness to participate in Japanese spoils. I do not believe that if the American people saw the cooperation proposition in this light—which is the light in which we all see it out here—they would sanction such cooperation, for I believe that the American people have too high a standard of both commercial and international honor and are too sincere in their present war aims.

These arguments are however based purely on moral grounds and the appeal is not strictly practical. I know that to prove to the business man that Japanese-American cooperation is bad business one has to demonstrate that it is not only immoral but inexpedient and unprofitable as well. When Mr. X. first arrived here he argued that while it would be no credit to us to enter into commercial relations with the Japanese, it was essential because America either would not or could not afford sufficient protection to business in a country like China, where investments were precarious, to warrant the investor in putting up his money, while Japan always took care of the interests of her subjects and would protect American interests as well if they came in under the Japanese standard. Now such argument as this should be sufficient to shame most of us into disclaiming all connection with the cooperation scheme, but since Mr. X. came out here with this idea, and since the representative of several big American corporations in this country have been known to make similar statements, it must be assumed that there are interests at home controlled by men who are either ignorant enough or shameless enough to make such statements and to believe them, and who are willing to do business under such auspices as the Japanese would provide in China, if there were any profit in it. Obviously the thing to impress upon these people, to whom one cannot plead justice or morality, is that Japan's power to get business and protect it in this county is a power which cannot possibly survive the war if the East is again thrown open to free competition, because the methods and policies by which it is acquired will not be tolerated for a day by any other nation when Europe is at liberty to think of something other than the war in France. Japan's prestige among the Chinese has been acquired by force and corruption, and is not founded upon superior knowledge of the country or of the people as the Japanese are fond of telling the American business men in China. While Japan is using her purchased official puppets in Peking to acquire control over Chinese liberties and national properties, she is arousing among the Chinese people a bitter antagonism which will not be forgotten in generations. Remove the coercive power behind Japanese enterprises and the element of corruption from Sino-Japanese official relations in Peking, and Japan's goodwill in this country will not only be worthless, but a tide of reaction against the Japanese will set in which would not only ruin every line of enterprise allied with Japanese business men at a time when the latter are earning as much opprobrium as profit. America will certainly share in the opprobrium, whether or not the Japanese see fit to make any division of the spoils; and when the time comes after war for putting an end to the Japanese practises which are so inconsistent with our war policies and with our Anglo-Saxon conception of fair dealing that we must make war upon them in one way or another to prove our consistency. American commerce will be equally discredited throughout the Orient. Our only asset in this country in the past has been Chinese goodwill. We could always get nearly as much from the Chinese by asking for it as the Japanese could get by force or bribery, and if a check is put upon Japan's present policy in Peking this Chinese goodwill will still be a most valuable asset, unless at that time we have sacrificed it by becoming implicated with Japan.

Nearly every authority who has been in the East recently has assured us that Japan is no longer a military menace, that her military resources in a modern war would be exhausted in six months, and that she has not the wealth nor the developed industries to maintain an army in the field even if she were given ample time for preparation. We are told that European and American governments no longer entertain any fear of Japan's possible movements, and that any false step on her part could be checked with very little effort and expenditure at almost any juncture. This means that we have no reason to fear Japan as both Japanese and Chinese seem to believe we have, and that when the vast Occidental armies now in Europe, are at

liberty to act elsewhere, there will be no difficulty in impressing upon Japan, if it is necessary, our disapproval of her policy on the continent of Asia or of the advantage which she has taken of our preoccupation these four years.

Consistency and honor demand that we must have some settlement, that Japan must be checked and corrected in some way. Those who have been storing up data in the various foreign offices, who have been keeping elaborate records and files, and have also been storing up indignation for four years, are going to insist upon some sort of a settlement, and the enormous growth of the military power of America and Great Britain insures that it will be possible to dictate to Japan where and how her reform shall commence. There is little reason to doubt that it will begin in China and that the end of the war will mark the end of the peculiar trade advantages dependent upon them which Japan is offering to America as her share of the capital in a cooperation scheme. The advantages which Japan's partners would enjoy for the period of the war would then disappear and the disadvantage of having been allied with an unscrupulous bully would begin to appear. I cannot see how anyone familiar with the trend of opinion in the East and in the various foreign offices at home, unless he is extremely short-sighted or content with a brief period of exploitation, can hope for any advantage or profit from an alliance with an unscrupulous people whose Nemesis is fairly upon them. The only reason that Japanese policy in China is not now as well advertised and as cordially denounced as German policy in Europe is that those who have not yet realized Japan's powerlessness to do us any harm consider it expedient to reserve judgment until after the war. Any one who would now propose a commercial alliance with the Germans in Belgium or Poland would have short shrift, but there is no reason in the minds of most of us out here who have a daily opportunity to read denunciations of German policy and to consider with what remarkable fitness could we substitute "Japanese" for "German" wherever the latter word occurs, for showing any more consideration for those who suggest a commercial alliance with Japan for the exploitation of China; and we do not believe that much more consideration will be shown when the war is over and the Allies are free to put into practise here the theories and ideals which have been evolved from their experience with the Germans.

The suggestion which you made of allying ourselves with the Japanese in order to correct them, of taking them into partnership so as to educate them up to our standard of international decency and fair play, is also subject to an odious comparison with a similar hypothetical proposition to take the Germans into a close alliance in the development of much abused European states for the benevolent purpose of humanizing and educating the Germans. It is not our Western practise to join bandit forces in order to show the bandits the errors of their ways, nor do we take our outlaws into our armies and make officers of them, as the Chinese do, in order to avoid the painful duty of settling with them. If the sins of the Japanese, political and commercial, were due entirely to folly and ignorance and if they were in a sufficiently modest state of mind to accept tuition, some such suggestion as yours seems a particularly charitable and kindly one; but, as you know, the egotism of the Japanese military party, which now controls the nation's policy, is rivalled only by the ambitious scoops and brutality of that policy, and the Japanese government will never accept teaching or improve its international manners voluntarily until it has been demonstrated that better behavior can be forced from it. The Japanese are a people, or rather the Japanese government is a government, which we cannot take into our arms but must take by the ear. When the time comes for such treatment to be administered, as it must come if our present war apostles are not hypocrites, we do not want to see our American business men taken by the ear also for being caught in bad company, and I do not believe that if our American business men fully realized what they

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07-105

were in for, they would not want to be caught under any such circumstances.

After this war is over we are going to be in as good a position to command the Chinese and Japanese respect for our vested interests in the Orient as any nation on earth, and if we are then tied up with a chastened and disgraced Japan we shall be carrying a discreditable burden instead of working with an ally. We do not want any monopoly or any unusual privileges in this part of the world. We shall be amply satisfied with equal opportunity and we shall be in the best possible position to insist upon equal opportunity both in our dealing with China and in our relations with the other Powers if we do not besmirch our reputation now by joining Japan in her filching exploits behind the world's back.

China as a nation is now chaotic. The people of this country, who have given the whole East their civilization and whose industry has been the foundation of much wealth and power through many ages, have just emerged from a long period of darkness and have not yet found themselves. They are working very slowly towards a realization of democracy, of which they have just sufficient conception to keep them groping ahead, and while they are reaching out they are being devoured by a parasitical official class, totally lacking in all sense of responsibility, ambitious only for the wealth which they can strip from the awakened slumberer before he rubs his eyes, and now sold, body and soul, to the Japanese expansionists who are interested in keeping the befuddled giant tormented and distracted while they get the pickings from his pockets away from the official pilferers. Towards such a people the Americans and the British, who have been educated for a good many centuries in the morality of fair play and of giving every one a chance, should be particularly sympathetic and helpful, and should at least use what power and influence they may have over the tormentors to restrain them. All that China wants is that time to come to herself and a right of a weak nation to develop her strength and her national character without malicious interference. If the Japanese hand were withdrawn from the support of the evils which are dragging China into deeper and deeper humiliation every day, the Chinese people would be free and able to fight them and eventually to conquer them, and to set up a clean and substantial government under which all the protection that any of us need would be afforded without the necessity for disgraceful and compromising alliances.

This very long letter does not exhaust any of the questions with which it deals of course; and, because the subject is so big, it is almost impossible to cite illustrations and proofs for every statement, but if there is anything in it which you feel inclined to challenge I suggest that you call upon Mr. A. or Mr. S. to supply you with illustrative cases citing places, dates, etc., etc., and I am sure they will swamp you with evidence. I trust that you will have a pleasant trip in America and that you will find opportunity to tell a few people at home just how we look at things out here. You might always add with truth and accuracy that these opinions are not held by Americans alone but are shared by Britons in particular and by practically all other Occidentals in general,

07-106

Notes from Peking

Major M. C. Shirley, U. S. M. C., who is detailed as Paymaster to the United States navy at Shanghai, is spending a brief furlough in Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Bennet, of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, are giving a dance at the Peking Club on Friday evening, December 27.

An oratorical contest will be held December 27 at the Peiyang University. Wang Hou-chai and Luching Y. T. Lou, of the Kailan Mining Adminstration, are to be judges.

It is understood that the question of the formation of a new cabinet is left alone pending the conclusion of the internal peace conference which is to sit at Shanghai in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Cowles, of the Y. M. C. A., have arrived at Peking with their two children in order to take the course at the North China Union Language School.

Salgado dos Santos, Secretary of the Brazilian legation, has recently arrived in Peking and is staying at the Wagon-lits. Mr. dos Santos is accompanied by his wife.

Captain H. R. Robbins, Assistant to the American Military Attache, has returned to Peking after spending several weeks in Harbin and Siberia to secure information for the American government.

Captain H. S. Oldham, Superintendent of the British Police in Tientsin, is spending a few days in Peking. C. N. Cheshire, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is also in the Capital on a brief visit.

Dr. Thurlow W. Reed, of the United States navy, who is relieving Dr. D. C. Cather, who was ordered home to America, arrived in Peking on December 12. Dr. Reed is accompanied by his wife and two children.

John W. Finch, who is representative for the Far East of the Orient Mines Company, is visiting in Peking, accompanied by Mrs. Finch. Mr. Finch at one time had his headquarters in Peking, but has now removed them to Shanghai.

General Tsen Chun-hsuan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, of Canton, have telegraphed to the President accepting the suggestion that both parliaments be dissolved before the peace conference meets in Nanking, according to the current report in Peking.

Chang Hu, Director of the Labor Emigration Bureau, was appointed concurrently Acting Vice-Minister of Finance on December 11. Hu Ting-chang, one of the two Vice-Ministers of Finance, is going to Europe to look after China's financial interests.

Liu Ching-jen, former Chinese Minister to Russia, who now represents China at the Omsk government, after remaining in Harbin for several days left for Vladivostock on Monday. Major-General Ting Shih-yuan will shortly accompany Mr. Liu to West Siberia.

General Chang Tso-ling, military goverhor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, left Peking for Fengtien on last Monday without stopping at Tientsin. General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, left for Paotingfu the preceding day.

Niaz Vildanoff-Maksoudoff, a well-known professor of modern languages in Russia, is in Peking for a couple of days before leaving for the United States to take post-graduate courses at Columbia University.

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With him is Z. Bakiroff, who will also study at Columbia.

The President has specially set aside an office in the Palace for the use of newspaper men on Tuesdays and Fridays, when news and material intended for publication in the press, except those relating to military and diplomatic affairs, will be handed out to the journalists.

General Tien Chung-yu, Lieutenant-General of Chahar, reports to the government that he has settled his disputes with the American Mongolian Trading Company and that he has permitted it to run its motor cars under the same conditions as the Chinese company.

The President has sent Chow Tsz-chi, former Minister of Finance, to Tientsin to interview ex-President General Feng Kuo-chang and to urge him to come to Peking for consultation on national affairs. General Feng has declined to comply with the request.

Some time this week the President received a lengthy telegram from Chang Chien, a Tungchow millionaire, and former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, urging that China's representative to the peace conference in Europe should claim the restoration to China of her tariff-making power.

Chinese landowners at East Cliff, Peitaiho, the most popular summer resort for foreigners in North China, are forming an association for road building and mutual protection. The chief mover in the enterprise is Wu Sung-ping, son of Wu Jim-pah, retired compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Chu Chi-chien, former Minister of Interior, has been appointed by the President to be chief delegate of the North to the Chinese peace conference to be held at Shanghai. He will be assisted by Wang Ta-hsien, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, and a number of other metropolitan officials.

Douglas M. Beers, of the American Board Mission, Tungchow, has left for Yokohama to meet his father, mother and sister, who are coming to Peking to live. Mr. Beers' father has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Peking Union Church and will be a distinct acquisition to the American community in Peking.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of Tunghsien, who has been almost at death's door with pneumonia, was well enough to leave the hospital on December 9. Dr. Smith is now staying with Mrs. J. H. Ingram at the American Board Mission, and it is expected that he will soon be well enough to return to his own home at Tunghsien.

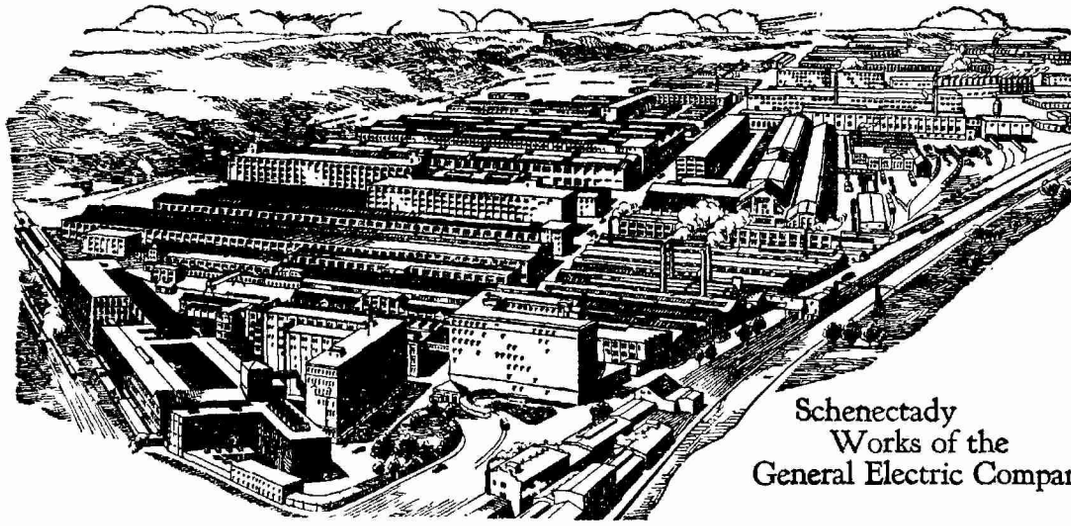
A movement has been started by the American ladies in Peking to establish a class for children in artistic dancing under the guidance of Miss Gilfillan. A meeting was held on Thursday at the home of Mrs. J. H. Korns to make arrangements. Miss Gilfillan has taken extended courses in artistic dancing in New York.

William R. Giles, Peking correspondent of the *Peking & Tientsin Times*, and Miss Maja Wetterlundh, of the Swedish Red Cross, were married on Thursday in the presence of many of their friends at the British Legation Chapel in Peking. Among those present were the French, Portuguese, Spanish and Russian Ministers. Mr. and Mrs. Giles spent their honeymoon in Tientsin.

The Board of Directors of the North China Union Language School has appointed a committee of six to decide upon the question of enlarging the school and of purchasing a considerable quantity of permanent equipment. W. B. Pettus, S. F. Mayers, Dr. J. G. Cormack, Dr. Robert Coltman, Dr. N. F. Hopkins and Dr. H. S. Houghton have consented to serve on the committee.

The authorities of the South-Manchurian railway have consented to grant a freight rebate of 50 per cent on all American Red Cross supplies shipped to Siberia over their line, whilst the Chinese Eastern railway has promised to meet any rebate that may be made by the Peking-Mukden line. Thus, in future, there will be no difficulty in meeting the requirements of the Allied forces and refugees in Siberia as far as Red Cross supplies are concerned.

It is not safe nowadays even to perform ordinary shunting operations on the Peking-Mukden line, according to the *Peking & Tientsin Times*. On Tuesday it became necessary to shunt some trucks at Tientsin station. Some soldiers objected to the trucks they were using being shunted, and when, in obedience to orders, the engine was coupled on to them to move them to another part of the yard, the soldiers pounced upon the driver and fireman and administered a severe thrashing. The fireman and the driver were both severely injured.



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49D-2

The American vice-consulate at Peking has compiled a list of Americans resident at Peking and Tunghsien, from which it appears that there were 599 Americans living in these cities December 1, 1918. Of these, 555 are residents of Peking and 44 live at Tunghsien. Over half of the Americans residing in Peking and Tunghsien belong to the missionary and Y.M.C.A. community. The Rockefeller Foundation —medical and construction departments—ranks second in point of numbers. The business community comes third. The community comprising teachers and advisers is fourth, and the staff of the American legation fifth.

Peking, December 14, 1918.

Who's Who in China

Lu Tsung-Yu, Director of the Chinese Japanese Exchange Bank and a Prospective Candidate for the Portfolio of Finance

Lu Tsung-yu, Director of the Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank and a prospective candidate for the portfolio of Finance, is a native of Haininghsien, Chekiang. He is partly responsible for the Japanese loans which China has recently concluded.

During the Tsing dynasty, Mr. Lu received the second literary degree through public examinations. Upon receipt of the degree, he went to Japan to pursue a short course in political science. When he had finished the course, he returned to China and bought an official rank in Peking. Later he received an appointment as secretary of a board.

Through his ability of entertaining officials of the hour, Mr. Lu received quick promotions. Before long he became Assistant Proctor in the Government Council. Hsu Shih-chang, the present President, who was then the Grand Chancellor, was so well impressed with the remarkable ability of Mr. Lu that he recommended him for the rank of the Fifth Official Grade.

In 1907 Mr. Hsu was appointed Viceroy of Manchuria. Shortly afterwards he appointed Lu Tsung-yu Director-General of Salt Affairs for the Eastern Provinces. At the same time Mr. Lu was holding an important post in the Monarchical Constitution Drafting Bureau in Peking. Mr. Lu is credited with having introduced some reforms regarding the management of salt wells and the prohibition of salt smuggling, and it was he who was responsible for the increase of the salt tax, which act greatly pleased Hsu Shih-chang,

During the regime of President Yuan Shih-kai, Mr. Lu also held important positions in the government service. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan. The significance of this appointment was generally believed to be that President Yuan sent him to Japan to work for the recognition of the monarchical government of China. He was considered one of the important officials of the monarchical movement of Yuan Shih-kai.

Upon the overthrow of the monarchical movement, Lu Tsung-yu remained in Japan for a time, and then returned to China to retire. Shortly afterwards he became interested in Chinese-Japanese cooperation in the industrial development of China. He was accountable for the formation of the Chinese-Japanese Exchange Bank, of which he was appointed a Chinese director. It is believed that the bank does not have any Chinese capital. As the director of the bank, Lu Tsung-yu has contracted many loans from Japan for the Chinese militarists in the North. Through his Japanese influence, he was appointed ten months ago director of several Chihli mines.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

December 12. Messages from Berlin state that the Spartacus Group program includes the disarmament of all non-proletarian forces, the formation of a workers' militia, and the cancellation of all public debts above a fixed amount and all subscriptions, and the expropriation of all landed estates.

December 13. News from France is to the effect that President Wilson is understood to feel that American participation in the peace negotiations is hardly worth while unless the idea of the League of Nations is made a part of the peace treaty.——U. S. Admiral Badger of the General Board of Navy at Washington urges Congress to grant an appropriation efficient to make the American navy of 1925 as large as any other navy.

December 14. By a Convention signed at Treves arrangements are made to renew the armistice when it expires on January 17, 1919, subject to the consent of the Entente, until the conclusion of the preliminary peace.

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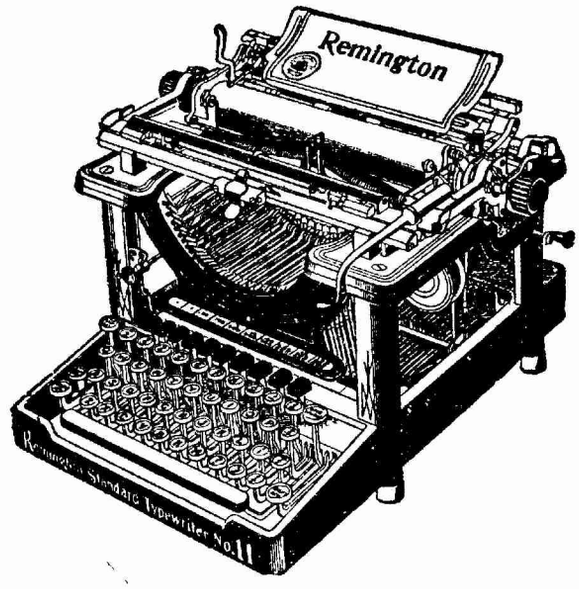

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December 16. President Wilson is received by the Municipality of Paris at the Hotel de Ville (Municipal Hall), and in the course of an address states that the suffering of the French people had filled the hearts of all Americans with indignation.

SIBERIA

December 17. The first company of the British Hampshire Regiment arrives in Harbin marching through the streets with its band and then proceeds to Siberia; shortage of currency causes great distress generally in Eastern Siberia.

CHINA

December 13. The Netherlands government, acting on the suggestion of the Chinese government, recalls Jonkheer Baelaerts van Blokland, Minister to China.

GENERAL

December 11. In a speech at Bristol, Lloyd George states that conscription was introduced as a temporary measure and would now be discontinued; the Peace Conference would be urged to abolish Continental conscript armies; Lloyd George added that as regards the British Navy that was a defensive and not an offensive weapon and therefore Great Britain did not mean to give it up, a sentiment which was greeted with cheers.

December 12. The Lancashire cotton strike is settled by an award of the Court of Arbitration allowing the weavers a 50 per cent increase on the standard piece price list.

December 13. U. S. Secretary of the Navy Daniels recommends that the Navy Department take over all shore wireless stations in America.——The overthrow of the monarchy in Spain is foreshadowed by the withdrawal in a body of Catalonian Deputies from the Chamber at Madrid.——U. S. Secretary of Navy Daniels announces that the home coming of the American Navy about December 23, will be celebrated by a review.

December 14. Senhor Sidonio Paes, President of the Republic of Portugal, is assassinated while entering the railway station at Lisbon; a provisional government is formed under the presidency of Admiral Canto-y-Castro, Minister of Marine.——President Poincare and President Wilson deliver reciprocal addresses of appreciation at an official luncheon given at the Palais de L'Elysee; President Wilson also delivers a speech to a French Socialist delegation in which he states that he looked forward with peculiar pleasure to cooperating with them in securing guarantees of a living peace and justice.——A British airplane leaves Ipswich *en route* for Karachi (India); the journey is to be made in 7 stages.——Reuter's Agency quotes from an article in the *Kreuz Zeitung* by the German Professor Hoetzsch, in which he confirms a statement recently appearing in the *New Republic* as regards England as being more powerful in the world now than she was after Waterloo.

December 15. A feature of the polling in the London elections, which commences to-day, is the heavy vote cast by women.——U. S. Provost-Marshal Crowder makes a plea for the continuation of the selective service system in America; he says it would be a calamity for the United States to revert to the voluntary system.

December 16. The Viceroy of India in a speech at Delhi states that the Indian government is taking relief measures to meet anticipated scarcity of necessaries and consequent distress in many parts of the country.——Dr. Solf, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, resigns.

America

Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher of *Collier's Weekly* since 1898, died at his home in New York on November 10. Mr. Collier was also head of the firm of P. F. Collier & Son since the death of his father in 1909.

Representatives of nearly 1,000,000 Lutherans of the United States met in New York City November 14 for the purpose of uniting formally the three large and heretofore separate bodies of the church under the name of the United Lutheran Church in America.

It has been estimated that more than 6,000 travellers *en route* to ports in the Orient and Australia have booked passage on various steamers from San Francisco scheduled to leave at the end of March, according to steamship and railroad officials. More than 1,709 of these travellers, it is said, are coming from the Allied countries of Europe.

According to a crop report issued by the field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture for the State of Kansas, the corn crop is estimated to be 19,045,296, and is only about one-third of the average crop; the potato production is placed at 4,240,000, bushels; and Kansas is said to have produced 470,000 gallons of sorghum to supplement the sugar shortage.

Men and Events

Reliable reports from Siberia are to the effect that the Japanese now have between 60,000 and 80,000 troops in Siberia and Manchuria.

An attempt is being made to start an American college club in Tientsin, with graduates of American colleges or universities as members.

A lecture on "Alcohol and the Next Generation" was given by Dr. G. A. Huntley, under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, December 17.

According to the *New York Commercial*, Germany will save G. $8,638,596 annually in salaries and bounties which the country formerly paid to the Kaiser and the rest of the royal tribe that has been dethroned.

According to the recent American newspapers the Congressional election in America in November resulted in the Republican gaining control of both Houses of Congress. The majority in the Senate was 2 and in the House 45.

St. John's University, Shanghai, has received a gift of G. $10,000 from Mrs. F. J. Seaman, to be used for the erection of a permanent memorial to her husband. The late F. J. Seaman spent more than 50 years as a merchant in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, of Manila, P. I., are visiting in Shanghai, after a short time spent in Japan. Mr. Perkins is of the law firm Kincaid & Perkins at Manila. They are planning to return to Manila on the s. s. *Nanking*.

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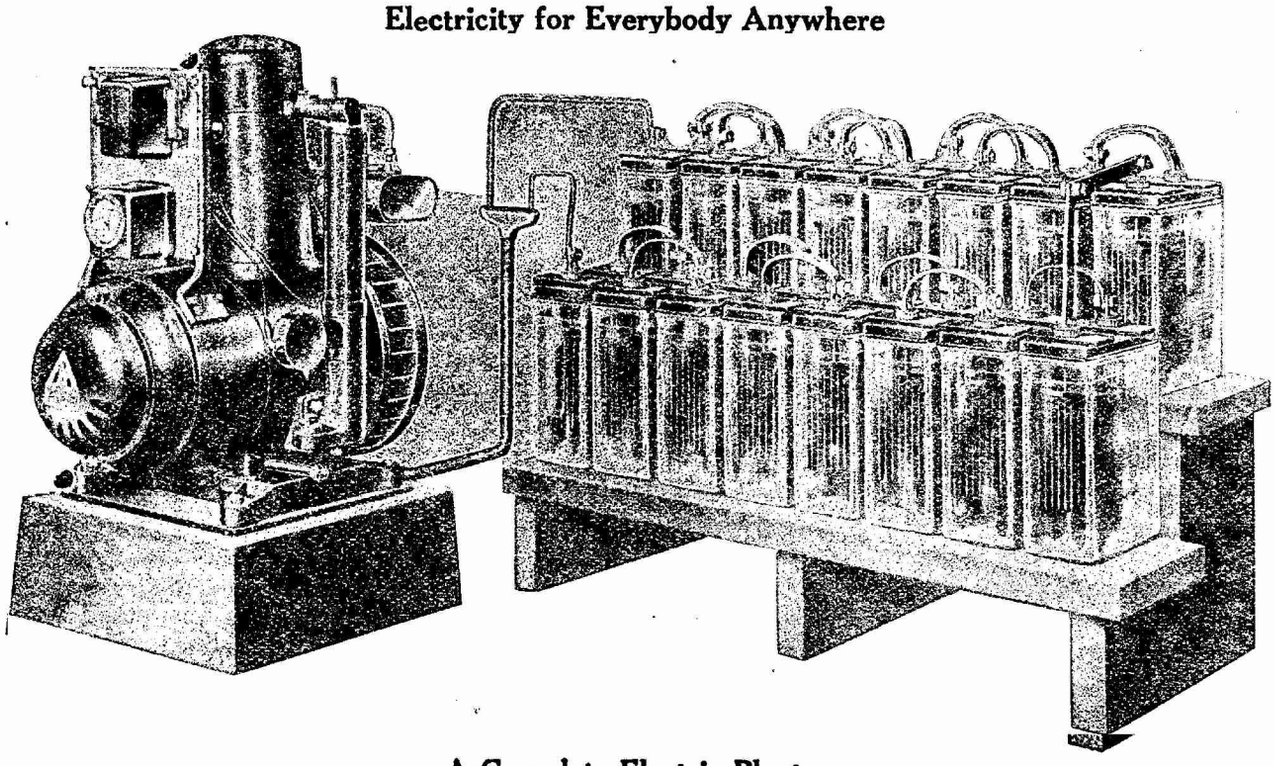

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A special musical service will be given by the American Song Service on Sunday, December 22, at the Palace Hotel at 5 p. m. The choir will sing the Christmas cantata "The Story of Bethlehem," in addition to several solos and other musical numbers to be given.

W. S. Fleming, of the law firm Fleming & Davies, spoke before the Political Science Seminar at St. John's University on Tuesday evening, December 17. Mr. Fleming's subject was the "Mixed Court," telling of the origin, the history and the methods of procedure of the court.

President Wilson has asked the American Congress to approve the appointment of Zeng Tze-wong, a Chinese young man, to West Point, the national military academy. If the permission is granted it will be the third time that Congress has extended the courtesy to a Chinese.

More than 6,000 men, representing religious and educational circles in America and Europe, are to assemble at the International Sunday School Conference to be held in Tokio in 1920, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. It is hoped to hold the conference during the cherry-blossom season.

According to a recent news report from Peking, a movement for the independence of Korea has been started by a number of Korean patriots who have been working secretly both in Korea and in China. Recently a number of Koreans have arrived in Shanghai, and it is said that a delegation may be sent to the peace conference.

The *Empress of Asia* and the *Empress of Russia*, two Canadian Pacific steamers which were commandeered for war service by the British government and taken from the Pacific, will be put back on their runs between Vancouver, Japan, Manila and China ports, according to information received by the local offices of the company in Shanghai.

On November 13, President Carranza of Mexico signed a decree reforming the monetary system of that country by placing it on a strictly gold basis. Under the new decree peso and half-peso coins will be minted with less silver in them, thus making their exportation profitless. The new coins which are now being minted are worth two and one-half pesos.

It is announced by the Asia Banking Corporation that Robert Buchan, at present manager of the American Express Company, Shanghai, has been elected an officer of the Asia Banking Corporation and that he will join the latter organization about January 15, 1919. The new bank expects to be able to occupy its new quarters in the Ezra Building on Kiangse Road in a few weeks.

Among the passengers planning to depart for the United States on the *Shinyo Maru* on Sunday, December 22, are the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Connell and daughter, of Connell Brothers, Shanghai; N. G. Wood, of the Standard Oil Company; J. G. Riddick and E. T. Jones, of the British-American Tobacco Company; F. A. Cook, of Arkell and Douglass; W. A. Adams, of the China Realty Company; and Mrs. F. J. Seaman and daughter.

John Jay Abbott, vice-president of the Continental Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of China, which institution has made one large loan to China, is quoted in the October *Financier* of New York to the effect that the forthcoming Chinese loan in America "will be one of the strongest issues ever floated in America." According to Mr. Abbott the negotiations for America's reentrance in the Banking Consortium are progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Abbott has spent considerable time in China.

The *Chinese Recorder*, a monthly journal devoted to missionary progress and opinion, will celebrate its 50th anniversary by raising a fund of Mex. $10,000, which will be known as the Recorder Jubilee Fund. The *Recorder* has always served and been supported by the missionary body. It now desires to render a larger service and aims to be a journal of China missionary opinion. The fund will be disbursed by the editorial board, which is inter-denominational and international, and subscriptions may be sent to the Editor of the *Chinese Recorder* direct, 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.

More than 100 graduates of American universities and colleges and their friends were present at the annual dinner given by the American University Club of China at the Columbia Country Club on Saturday, December 14. Judge Charles S. Lobingier was the principal speaker during the evening, and short talks were also made by Consul-General Sammons; Dr. H. T. Lee, of Fuh Tan College, Shanghai; Mr. Wei, of Hankow; C. M. Bishop, of the Asia Banking Corporation; and Major Arthur Bassett. The officers elected for the coming year are: G. A. Fitch, president; Dr. Fong F. Sec, vice-president; J. B. Powell, secretary; and R. P. Tenney, treasurer. A resolution to raise the annual dues from $2 to $4 was passed.

The Chinese government on December 14 issued a public endorsement of the movement for a Jewish National State in Palestine. The endorsement was signed by T. Theng-loh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Peking and was received this week by E. S. Kadoorie, president of the Shanghai Zionist Association. The endorsement is similar to that given the movement by the Royal Siamese government a few months ago. In an announcement issued this week by the local Association thanks were expressed to Judge Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China. In recognition of the assistance given the movement the name of Dr. Reinsch, Judge Lobingier, and Dr. Eldon R. James, American Legal Adviser to the Siamese government, have been inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund.

The Imperial Manchu family at Peking is said to be in search of an English teacher for the former Emperor, Hsuan Tung. The Boy Emperor is now 14 years of age and after considerable consultation his advisers recently decided that he should be instructed in the English language. He reigned as Emperor from 1908 to 1912 and again for a week last year. He is said to be proficient in the study of the Chinese language, having acquired a considerable knowledge of Chinese classical literature, is able to compose essays in best Chinese style, and has committed to memory the contents of more than twenty ancient books. He is also praised for the excellency of his penmanship. In addition to his literary education he is being instructed in the art of boxing; in fact his education is complete in everything except modern conditions in China.

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ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

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Saturday, December 21st, 1918

Special Dinner and Dance commencing at 8.00 p.m. at $2.50 per cover

Christmas Eve, Tuesday Dec. 24th, 1918

Fancy Dress Ball and Dinner commencing at 8.00 p.m. at $3,00 per cover.
(No masks permitted)

Saturday, Dec. 28th, 1918

Special Dinner and Dance commencing at 8.00 p.m. at $2.50 per cover

New Year's Eve, Tuesday, Dec. 31st, 1918

Grand Carnival Ball commencing at 10.00 p.m.
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Astor House Hotel

Victory and After

With an Appeal for Enrollment in the American Red Cross

The festivities of last month emphasized the unity of spirit among the Allied nations represented in Shanghai no less than the universal rejoicing that hostilities on the battlefield are happily ended.

But as

> The tumult and the shouting dies,

we are reminded that the occasion calls for something more than joy and that the situation requires the diversion of sentiment into practical channels. For the consequences of the awful conflict which has just closed may last indefinitely, unless we take immediate measures to check them and the problems growing out of the war we have only just begun to face. Never in its entire history has the world been confronted with such an accumulation of stupendous problems and never have there been presented such magnificent opportunities. If we of this generation meet them wisely and courageously we have the chance of the ages to create a nobler and a happier world. But if we fail to embrace these opportunities we leave it possible if not probable that the indescribable horrors of these four terrible years will sooner or later be repeated.

The aftermath of the war furnishes the problem of no single nation, it is a world problem. For though begun in Europe the war soon spread to every quarter of the globe and there is no country neutral or belligerent, which has not felt its blight and cruelty. As these evils cannot be met single-handedly, the remedy lies in cooperation. And here arises the immediate need of a League of Nations.

It is remarkable what an impetus this idea has received within the last few months! The idea, of course, is not new. For ages it has been the dream of poets like Tennyson and philosophers like Leibnitz. But it is only in this present fiery epoch that we find the idea entering the realm of practical politics. Now the magazines and even the newspapers are exploiting it and we find leaders and statesmen like President Wilson, Lord Bryce, M. Bourgeois, Lloyd George and Lord Robert Cecil, earnestly espousing it.

The germs and forerunners of the League of Nations are already with us. We may behold them in the Inter-allied military council which may justly claim so much of the credit for the war's course during the last four months when a threatened rout was turned into a triumphant advance and impending disaster changed into final and complete victory; in the Inter-allied diplomatic Council which met at Versailles and dealt so successfully with a situation—the recent armistice terms—by which the enemy hoped to divide us; and in the series of peace congresses which have been and are, during the present week, in progress.

But antedating all of these is a great international agency which now looks back upon a half century of humanitarian service, the Red Cross. Here is an organization which knows neither nationality, race nor creed. It helps the suffering, friend or foe alike, and, in the language of a noted philosopher, it may truly say

> The world is my country,
> To do good my religion.

President Wilson has made a special appeal to all Americans in the homeland who are not already members of the Red Cross to enroll as such during the week preceding the great festival of the Christian year. Manager Cutler of the Insular and Foreign Division writes:

> We are, of course, aware that the very great success that attended the efforts of your highly efficient organization in China last spring, has exhausted some very resourceful fields. We propose to have your enrollments as made at that time, included in our forthcoming Christmas Roll Call. Should there be any man, woman or child of American citizenship who was overlooked in that canvass, we hope that they will now be included.

It is hoped, moreover, to introduce the *Red Cross Magazine* into every American household. Those of all the other Allied nations are, of course, most welcome as members and the more of them there are, the more fully the international character and purpose of the organization will be realized.

The work of the Red Cross will not end with the war. Even departments growing out of it like civilian relief and the canteen will be needed for a long time. The war council in a recent message says:

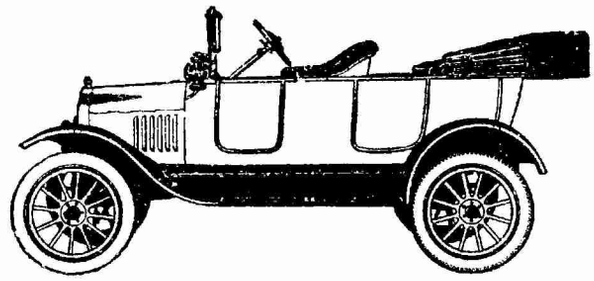
> The cessation of the war will reveal a picture of misery such as the world has never seen before, especially in the many countries which cannot help themselves. The American people will expect the Red Cross to continue to act as their agent in repairing broken spirits and broken bodies. Peace terms and peace conditions will determine how we may best minister to the vast stricken areas which have been harrowed by war and in this great act of mercy the heart and spirit of the American people must continue to be mobilized through the American Red Cross.

In China we need only recall its projects for flood prevention in the North to know how important is the work of the Red Cross during times of peace. Great as has been its achievement in the war perhaps even greater opportunities lie before it. A continuous organization, its members ought to regard as permanent their connection with it and their membership as the most effective means available to the ordinary individual for promoting the League of Nations and the dawn of a better and a brighter day.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Field Representative, American Red Cross in China.

Ford

Shanghai man drives Ford Car 7,563 miles without single bill for repairs!



A business man in Shanghai purchased a new Ford touring car in April, 1917. He has a Chinese chauffer and has used the car every day since he took it out of the garage. In all that time he has not spent a single cent for repairs, except for repairs for two tire punctures. He is still using the same tires that came with the car. This record is not exceptional; we are simply mentioning it as one of the usual accomplishments of the dependable Ford.

Owing to the crowded and congested condition of the streets of Shanghai and the average Chinese city, there are few cars indeed, that surpasses the Ford for convenience and low cost of operation and low initial cost.

Another important point to consider is the ease of operation for native chauffers. Almost anybody can soon learn to drive a Ford car and its mechanism is proof against injury providing the ordinary precautions of oiling and cleaning are taken care of.

In spite of the burden the war placed on practically all industries, the Ford factory has been able to keep up practically its normal supply and at the same time manufacture thousands of submarine chasers, trench helmets, and other equipment that helped to eliminate the Huns.

The Ford now stands ready for the burdens and responsibilities of Peace and Reconstruction, just as it helped in the supply department, hospital corps and other departments in the great fight for Democracy and Righteousness.

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Women's Work

Chinese Girl Sells Liberty Bonds

When America declared war against Germany among the first to come forward and offer their services to the United States in the fight for democracy were the large Chinese population in New York, San Francisco and other American cities. In addition to this the Chinese citizens did excellent work in the Liberty Loan campaigns and Red Cross work. The foregoing picture is that of a little Chinese girl in New York City who sold Liberty Bonds during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The above illustration was supplied to the REVIEW by the U. S. Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.

American Woman's Club Gives Christmas Party for Children

More than 150 children of the mothers who are members of the American Woman's Club were entertained at a Christmas tree and party at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, December 17. The ballroom was decorated for the occasion and a large electric-lighted Christmas tree, with many stockings of candy for gifts to the children, was in the corner of the room. Tea was served to the children, after which a special program was given. Several songs were sung by Miss Mary McConnell and an exhibition of magic was given by Mr. Li, in addition to folk dancing by the students of the Shanghai American School. Clothing and many presents were donated by the members for distribution among the poor for Christmas by the Social Service Department of the Club.

A Woman's Call to the East

The following poem by Mrs. William Morris was delivered at the American Woman's Club luncheon given on December 11:

I am wondering dear women, gathered round
This festal board to-day,
Did you ever stop—did you ever think
If the question were asked—just what would you say?
Why came you to China—to far East Cathay?

Would you tell us so lightly 'twas mere idle chance
As feathers are tossed by the wind?
Would you have us believe that it mattered not
If you came or were left behind?
Have you fancied the life of a gay butterfly?
Useful only as bright colored things,
Why you've sinew and soul—not butterfly brains
And these mate not with butterfly wings.

Reckon you not that your lives are part
Of the great world's noble plan?
That your soul was wrought by the Hand above
For the betterment of man?

Teachers and doctors some of us came
Bringing knowledge and healing and light,
And some with the spirit of Christ did bring
Darkness out of night
And some of us came as companions to men
Busy in marts of trade,
And some for that highest of sacred tasks
Mothers of men to be made.

But back of it all was a purpose strong
And we none can say it nay
We are women chosen—for special works
That's why we are here to-day.

Too often I ween the mistake is made
Of despising the little deeds,
We strive for wings, when the human touch
Is all that the real world needs.
It may be only a joyous smile,
But it cheers and hastens away
The lonely thoughts from a stranger's brow
Who has come in our midst to stay.

Temptations are lurking for youthful feet
Too strong for some weak lads to stand;
They are needing the guidance of woman's voice,
The touch of her gentle hand.
Sickness around us, and sorrow so keen
Hearts breaking 'neath poverty too
So many needs in this world to-day
So much for us all to do.

Our country is waging a battle of might
Humanity first—her call—
Not for conquest, nor glory—but freedom and right.

Then awake sons and daughters—awake to the fight
For America needeth us all.

Meeting of the Literary Department

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club held a meeting of much interest on December 12 at the Carlton Cafe, concluding the study of the Scenery and Cities of China. Mrs. Lewis, who has travelled widely, opened the program with a paper upon the scenic differences between the North and South, the East and West of China. Miss Oldroyd gave a series of vivid word-pictures of the beautiful country seen in a two weeks' overland trip from Shanghai, *via* Nanchang, over the mountain divide, and through the provincial wall between Kiangsi and Fukien provinces, down the Min river to Foochow. Miss Bosworth described the "Banyan City," Foochow, with its inspiring mountain views and its "bridge of ten thousand ages." She characterized it as a city of literary, rather than historical, importance, although one of its citizens figured in the Canton "tea party" which threw overboard the unwelcome stocks of opium. The lumber trade, the flower-tea, and the lacquer, of secret formula, and otherwise, for which Foochow is famous, were spoken of; examples of Number One lacquer and Number-One-Number-Two lacquer were exhibited, and upon request the members were informed how (approximately) superior lacquer may be detected. Mrs. F. J. White told about Shaoshing, notable for its many Widow's Arches, its paper idol-money, its footboats and its beautiful Guild-Gardens. Mrs. Lunt gave a historical account of Shanghai, through its many vicissitudes. Personal reminiscences of Mrs. Lunt's thirty years residence in Shanghai, and information derived from her husband's long experience as a Captain, gave much pleasure to the listeners. A considerable portion of the subject matter was told spontaneously or in response to questions. Mrs. Baldwin closed the program with a historical sketch of Hangchow and description of its pagodas, temples and picturesque embowered lake, said to have been copied by the Empress Dowager in her Summer Palace grounds. The beauty of this city was demonstrated by a collection of photographs of a high order of merit. Because of delayed topics from previous meetings, it was decided to hold an extra meeting of the Department on Thursday, December 19. In January the Great Works of China will be studied, including the Great Wall, the Canal System, the Salt Wells and the Salt Gabelle.

Women and Events

A Christmas entertainment was given for the children of the Union Church Sunday School on Saturday, December 14, in the Union Church Hall. Following the entertainment a collection of toys and money was made for the children of the Chinese School for the Blind. The sum raised was Mex. $251.

According to news received from Paris, a number of mothers of Lille have jointly initiated legal proceedings against the ex-Kaiser on the ground that it was under his orders that the German army leaders in April 1916 forcibly carried off their daughters who were minors and subjected them to odious treatment, mixing them with prostitutes and distributing them among the German soldiery.

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Bron 1915—Still Existing.

Mrs. Julia M. Decker, widow of the late president of the Atlantic Supply & Construction Company, may finish the contract made by her husband, the late John Decker, for additional shipways in the Delaware river district to enable the U. S. Shipping Board to expedite its bridge-across-the-sea program. Ten days before the death of Mr. Decker he concluded negotiations with the Emergency Fleet Corporation for a general contract involving approximately G.$5,000,000.

The death of Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the famous financier and reported to be the wealthiest woman in the world, occurred at her home on November 4. Mrs. Sage was ninety years old. The fortune left by Mrs. Sage is estimated to be valued at G. $1,000,000,000, principally invested in vast railroad and financial enterprises. She leaves no children, her nearest relatives being nieces and nephews. Her largest single gift for philanthropic purposes was G.$10,000,000 set aside as the "Sage Foundation," to improve the social and living conditions in the United States.

M. C. P.

07-119

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japanese and German Educational Methods

From the "Seoul (Korea) Press"

One of the prime causes of the German defeat is, in our opinion, the mistaken policy the German government pursued for years in fostering the sentiment of patriotism among the people, especially the young people, under its rule. This policy, in brief, was to make the people believe that Germany and the German people were superior in every respect to any other nation in the world. It is expressed in their vaunted reference to German kultur, in their patriotic song "Deutschland ueber Alles," and in many other ways. For years the German authorities assiduously endeavored to foster this idea among the Germans. It must be admitted that they were eminently successful in this work, for in point of patriotism the Germans have shown themselves in the late war no whit inferior to any of the peoples opposed to them. The German authorities, however, made the mistake of going too far. Not only did they make the German people believe in their superiority, but they themselves allowed themselves to share this illusion. The result was that both the German government and people regarded themselves as supermen and came to underestimate the real strength of other nations. How this self-conceit of theirs, this over-estimation of their own abilities, brought defeat and disaster upon them the world now well knows. Now does it not appear that our own government has been pursuing a similar policy in the education of our rising generation? We need not take much trouble to show that such is really the case. In fact there is too much evidence of it. In school and out of it our young people are constantly taught Japan's superiority in everything. The result of such teaching seems to be already apparent. Whereas we are still very much behind in the race of civilization and have much to learn from the West, many young men of Japan, who should know better, talk of their country being in the front rank of the world's greatest Powers. There are even among them men who go the length of dreaming of world domination by Japan. It is true that the opinions of such fanatics are not treated seriously by the general public. Still there is no denying that the Japanese people in general think too much of their strength and abilities, as evinced in their newspapers and in their attitude towards things Western. In the light of the latest German failure, it seems to us that such educational policy must be given up and that as speedily as possible. Let us return to the old one that prevailed for many years after Japan opened her doors to the outside world. In those days leaders of Japan taught the people to be humble, made them acknowledge their inferiority, and led them to learn eagerly from the West. That was the secret of Japan's rise in the comity of civilized nations.

Japanese "War Notes" in Siberia

From the "Peking Daily News" (China)

Since they were despatched to Manchuria and Siberia, the Japanese troops have issued a large quantity of war notes of 10-cent, 20-cent, ½-dollar, 1-dollar, 5-dollar and 10-dollar denominations, the Bank of Chosen and the Matsuda Bank acting as their agents. At the present moment, Manchuli, Vladivostock and other cities in Russian and Chinese territories are flooded with these Japanese war notes. The Russians think that the Japanese are trying to violate their sovereign rights. The Japanese are also buying land and carrying on other enterprises in Harbin and other places. This has created a bad impression upon the minds of the Russians.

Japan and the "League of Nations"

From the "Hochi," Tokio

What will be Japan's peace terms to be presented at the forthcoming Versailles conference? Premier Hara once said that Japan would not be able to obtain much through the peace conference. What did he mean by saying this? Probably he meant that Japan would not be able to make money or acquire new territory as the result of the war. But do the Japanese people as a whole really hope to have such things as Tsingao or the South Sea islands as compensation for the sacrifices they have made for the cause in the war? By no means. President Wilson is not exerting himself to create a League of Nations for the purpose of guaranteeing permanently the peace of the world. Japan, under the same principle and for the same purpose, demands from the people of Europe and America fair and equal treatment of other races. Indeed this is a noble voice, and if it be responded to as the result of Japan's effort, the outcome would be the salvation of all the races of the world. The officials should realize that the people are no longer interested in the question of Tsingtao and the other minor problems as they were. In fact, the people, who are really ambitious, are now laughing at the government's nearsightedness regarding the problems of peace.

China's New Japanese Financial "Adviser"

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is a painful surprise that Peking should have engaged Sakatani as currency reform adviser at a time when the Tokio government has just declared its resolve not to lend more money to Peking. It is a real danger to the future finance of China. There is no danger in employing foreign advisers provided the idea originates from China voluntarily and it is prompted by friendly principles. On such principles we still hold the reign and the real usefulness of the foreign adviser is ours. If, on the other hand, a foreign adviser is forced on us we may be pretty sure that the table is already turned. It has been for some time that Sakatani has been pressing for employment. The delay to come to a conclusion is caused by China's unwillingness to give him real power to meddle with our finances. The employment is opposed by the whole country because it is likely to assist the Peking gang in more reckless borrowing. Now Sakatani is actually employed we may presume that he is given real power to control our finance as demanded by the Japanese legation. Let us not forget.

Japan and the American Naval Program

From the "Yorodzu," Tokio

America advocates a League of Nations to secure permanent peace of the world and at the same time carries on a gigantic program of naval expansion and has an additional plan of organizing a great Pacific fleet. The preaching and the practise do not go together. But that aside. It is more urgent to recognize the fact that a new lord of the seas has appeared on the horizon. England may intend to remain the lord of the seas. With Germany down, England may feel that she has lost her rival. But here is America in the ring as a new competitor. It was natural that America came out as a new lord of the seas, judging from the national strength of her resources. The place where America will be active with her main naval strength will be the Pacific Ocean. America has been active before, but the results of the war will make her more active on the Pacific. With Germany down, America's national

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Grand Hotel	Yokohama.		

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

policy has undergone a revolution. Puget Sound and Meyers Island naval stations have already been reconstructed. It is reported that a part of the Atlantic fleet will be transferred to the Pacific Ocean. Secretary Daniels has announced that the three-year plan of naval expansion will be carried out in spite of the cessation of the European War. It will not be long before the Stars and Stripes will be hoisted all over the Pacific Ocean. Next as to the shipbuilding capacity of America. Japan has increased her capacity considerably, but Japan cannot even "approach the fleet of America." America's capacity increased from 250,000 tons to 2,500,000 tons a year. America, as Mr. Hurley announced, expects to fill the gap caused in the world tonnage, amounting to 20,000,000 tons. America is endeavoring to educate seamen, and is turning out 4,000 trained men per month. In five years there will be 1,000,000 seamen. How splendid and grand will be American activity on the seas! The editor wants it understood that he is not an Americaphobe. But when it is realized that the place of activity of the new sea lord will be the Pacific Ocean, how will the Japanese nation treat the subject? Japan's shipbuilding capacity increased from 150,000 tons to 600,000 tons, according to the next year's estimate, is a great advance, but it is not enough. The world economic war will be fought on the Pacific Ocean. The world energies will be turned this way and will run over the Far East. Japan may be hurled about in the whirlwind. What preparations has she made? England has regarded Germany as the source of trouble. Germany's sea power is gone, but England must feel uncomfortable at the appearance of the new sea lord. But now England and America are friendly even without any alliance. We must think of the situation wherein England and America will come side by side to the Orient.

China To Gain $8,000,000 Yearly Through New Tariff

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"THE revision of the Chinese customs tariff was completed last Wednesday. The Tariff Revision Commission composed of over forty delegates from all over the world, which has sat for one year, formally completes its work on December 23, when all its delegates will sign the new schedule. China will gain an annual increase in revenue of approximately $8,000,000 through the revised tariff, which will come into operation at the beginning of the next year."

This surprising statement was made to me by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Chairman of the Tariff Commission, in an interview this morning. Unexpectedly, I met Admiral Tsai in the morning express from Tientsin to Peking on his way to the Capital to report the result of his mission to the President.

Admiral Tsai's statement was surprising to me, at least. I thought that the Tariff Commission would not be able to finish its difficult task before the end of 1919, knowing that some nations had been doing their utmost for some time to defeat the efforts of the Chinese government for an increase of duties, and that it took over two months to adopt the rules of procedure. This view of mine has been shared by other Chinese.

Contrary to all expectations, the Commission is now really able to recommend a new schedule to the foreign governments concerned for approval, and that schedule is going to be put into effect next January or February. For this happy and successful issue of the labor of the Commission, a high compliment should be paid to Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, whose tactfulness in dealing with foreigners and whose efficiency in the transaction of important business are generally recognized, and to the foreign delegates whose conciliatory and friendly attitude has contributed much to the early completion of the work.

"When I went to Shanghai on June 1," said Admiral Tsai in response to my request for a brief *resume* of his connection with the Commission and some leading features of the new tariff schedule, "I did not know how I would be received by the foreign delegates. After having arrived there, the first thing I did was to call on them and ask them to dinner before the commencement of our business. We however had to wait for three weeks for instructions from Peking regarding the definite policy of the government on some important questions at issue. That instruction finally came. Soon afterwards it was decided that the valuation of articles in connection with the revision of the tariff should be based on the average prices of 1912 to 1916.

"We held our first meeting at the end of June, and from that time on, we met twice a week, and did not have our vacations even in the summer. The most difficult part of our work was the classification and valuation of piece goods. After we had got through with them, we dealt with the questions of metals and miscellaneous goods, which were comparatively easy. At the beginning of December, we considered recommendations of the delegates only such as the proposal for some modifications of the transit pass. Altogether over thirty committee meetings were held.

"I have received nothing but kindness and goodwill from all the foreign delegates. The Commission worked in perfect harmony and like a mutual admiration society. Of courses sometimes we could not agree on certain points. When conflicting claims arose, we usually resorted to mutual compromise. As a result, the Chinese government has gained an annual increase in revenue of approximately $8,000,000 whilst I have personally made many valuable friends.

"The tariff schedule is being printed and will be signed by all the delegates on December 23 at Shanghai. Copies of it will then be sent by these delegates respective governments for approval. It is hoped that the new tariff will come into operation at the commencement of 1919.

"We have changed *ad valorem* to specific duties for as many articles as we could, in order to save time and trouble for all concerned. At the same time the government does not lose any revenue thereby, but the collection of specific duties will much facilitate the work of the Chinese Maritime Customs as well as expediate the business transactions of merchants. Whenever any goods consists of several grades and cannot be given one specific value, we have however been obliged to retain *ad valorem* duty. But all the re-valuations in the new schedule have been entirely based on an effective 5 per cent.

"This new tariff will, however, have to be revised again two years after the end of the Great War in Europe, because two years later, the prices of all

commodities which have recently risen manyfold, will become normal.

"One of the features of the new traiff is that the schedule is not in alphabetical order and all articles contained therein fall under natural groups, such as wines, tobacco, cloth, foodstuff, medicines, timber and the like, each of which constitutes one group. This new system decidedly is an improvement over the old one. It will enable the Japanese and the Chinese who do not know English, to find out the duty for which they will have to pay for certain articles much more easily. Such group system is being used in other countries. At the end of China's new schedule, an index has however been attached so that those who read English can use the index if they so prefer.

"Another new feature is the provision for the distribution of timely trade information. In addition, the Customs statistics in future will be much improved, as they will give more information. It has also been decided that daily trade records will be issued by the Customs authorities in the principal ports throughout the country for the information of merchants. Such records will be in both Chinese and English. This arrangement of giving to the public more timely information on the volume of trade that passes through the Customs is much needed."

I learned from Admiral Tsai that on December 21 he will give a farewell dinner to the members of the Commission, and that on December 23 the members will sign the schedule and will then submit copies of it to their own governments for approval. It is believed some foreign governments may approve of the new schedule before the end of the year and that some may accord it their approval soon after the new year. At all events the new schedule will be put into effect in February.

Admiral Tsai will be given an audience by the President to-morrow morning, during which he will submit his report on the completion of the work of the Commission. On Tuesday, he will return to Shanghai for the entertainment of the delegates of the Commission.

In the Autumn of 1917, the Powers agreed to a revision of duties on foreign imports as provided for in the treaties, sympathizing with China's untold suffering from a nominal 5 per cent duty and desirous of helping her to procure more revenue in that direction. After China's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies, they formally notified the Chinese government of their agreement of the tariff revision. The government subsequently appointed Tseng Shu-chi, Secretary of the Customs Administration, as chief Chinese delegate, who was afterwards made Chairman of the Commission. He was much handicapped by his lack of knowledge of the English language. However, he was able to have the rules of procedure adopted after two months' hard labor. The next question he proposed was a temporary increase of duties pending the completion of the revised schedule. It was, however, impossible to reach a conclusion on this point, as conflicting views were expressed and nobody seemed to be willing to yield. Simultaneously a committee of seven delegates, representing Belgium, China, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States of America, elected from among the members to consider and recommend the basis of the proposed tariff and the time when such tariff should become effective, failed to come to a unanimous decision on this simple but vexatious matter. Thus there was a deadlock, and the Commission could not proceed with its work before an answer was found to this question.

In the midst of this awkward situation, Mr. Tseng resigned the office of China's chief delegate to the Commission, and the government was obliged to send Admiral Tsai, Associate Director of the Customs Administration, who understands the working of foreign minds much better than any modern official, to untie the deadlock. His efforts have since proved successful.

Peking, December 14, 1918.

Japanese and Chinese Business Methods

An old saying is that "It takes a Chinaman to beat a Jew," but in some instances, at least, the Chinese has met his superior in his neighbor to the east. An instance of Japanese business methods in the interior districts has transpired at Tung-a Hsien, where Japanese wheat merchants recently have made large purchases of wheat, which they are shipping down the Yellow river to Tsinan. The Chinese dealers refused to sell to the Japanese at anything other than exorbitant prices, which the Japanese finally consented to pay. When the wheat was all loaded the Japanese suddenly accused the dealers of having doubled its weight by wetting it before loading it, and by means of official pressure regained a large share of their purchase price.—"*North China Star.*"

Russian Insurance Companies in Good Condition

The October 5 issue of the *Post Magazine & Insurance Monitor* of London, a copy of which has been referred to the REVIEW by H. E. V. Grosse, Russian Consul-General for Shanghai, contains an interesting account of an investigation of the condition of the leading Russian insurance companies that has just been completed. The report, which was written by M. Fourman of London, is of special interest in China in view of the part that China and Siberia may take in the regeneration of Russia. According to the writer, an investigation was made of the following companies: Volga Insurance Company Ltd., of Petrograd; Russian Insurance Company of 1867, Ltd., Petrograd; Eastern Insurance Company Limited; Commercial Insurance Company Ltd., Moscow; Russ Insurance Co. Ltd., of Petrograd; and the Russian Mutual Life Insurance Company Ltd., of Petrograd. These insurance companies constitute the one bright spot in Russian business under Bolshevik rule (or rather misrule). Owing to the fact that the insurance companies safeguard the vital interests of millions of Russian citizens and thousands of public institutions, they constituted the one class of business in the country that had not been pillaged by the Bolsheviks. Even the nationalization of the banks had helped the insurance companies, for it preserved intact their funds. Owing to the increase in risks due to the confusion of the country, the premiums had been advanced and the business had been consistently increased. It is believed that these companies will constitute the important nucleus for the regeneration of Russian business and

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reconstruction that is bound to follow the war. It is believed that in future the Germans, owing to their rapacious policies in Russia during the war, will be unable to again engage in the insurance field in that country and that the burden of this work in the future should be carried on by America, Great Britain and France. In concluding the report, Mr. Fourman said: "It is the British, American and French insurance world that Russian insurance men look to for future cooperation and mutually profitable business."

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has recently established a Japan-Calcutta-New York service *via* Suez. The first steamer, the *Yeboshi Maru*, sailed from Japan on December 2.

Shipments of cassis, or commercial cinnamon, from Hongkong to the United States in the first half of the current year amounted to G. $253,998, compared with G. $215,039 for the first half of 1917. The figures for the first half of 1916 were G. $320,577.

The Philippine Islands as well as China are suffering from a shortage of print paper. A recent letter from the city editor of the *Cablenews-American* stated that there was less than a day's supply on hand and that the papers were pooling their efforts to prevent suspension of publication.

During the first half of 1918, Hongkong exported to America G. $271,474 worth of bristles, compared with G. $77,989 for the first half of 1917 and G. $23,965 for the first half of 1916. Previous to the war 60 per cent of Hongkong's exports of bristles went to England and Germany, but owing to freight restrictions practically the entire supply is now going to the United States.

At the end of November 1918 the amount of rolling stock in the possession of the South Manchurian railway was as follows: Freight cars 3,600; Passenger cars 240; Locomotives 266; Converted cars 139. In addition to the foregoing there are a number of freight cars under construction and in addition a number of locomotives ordered in the United States are expected soon to arrive.

Since November 30, the foreign commerce of Japan has shown a marked decline, according to an announcement made by the Finance Department. The first ten days of December show a decline in both imports and exports, the chief articles effected being raw silk, cotton yarn, oil cake and raw cotton. Imports during December 1 show a decline of 7 per cent. Yokohama showed a loss of Yen 3,748,402 during the first ten days of the month. Indian merchants have cancelled big orders.

Owing to a protest of the American legation, the Chinese Military Governor of Mongolia has been forced to cease his objections to the operations of the Mongolian Trading Company, an American firm organized several months ago for the purpose of trading in Mongolia. The company has been operating a motor car service between Peking and Urga but owing to the opposition of the Chinese Tutung, Tien Chung-yu, of Chahar they were forced to discontinue service. The opposition of the Chinese to the opening up of this territory to foreign trade has been thought to be due to Japanese intrigue.

At the annual meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council held in New York on November 10, there were discussions of problems of international trade facing the United States after the war, including the need for a sound national maritime policy which would insure continued operation under the American flag of ships built for war emergencies. The council was organized in 1914 under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, American Asiatic Association and the Pan-American Society of the United States, according to the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the Ulobri Rubber Company held in Shanghai December 16, the chairman, N. G. Maitland, in the course of his speech stated that the company, in common with others engaged in this industry, had suffered a shortage in production, the quantity produced having fallen short of the estimate by 5,600 pounds and the cost of production having risen to a figure over 2d. per pound higher than in the previous year. The setback of the past year had upset the calculations on which future financing of the estates was based and although for the last month or two the board of directors estimates that the income from rubber has been sufficient to run the estate yet, with the losses of the past year to make up, they were seriously considering a scheme of reconstruction and he hoped that the shareholders would support the proposition that they expected to put before the shareholders in the near future. (This estate has an area of 452 acres, all planted; 223 acres producing; and 229 non-producing.)

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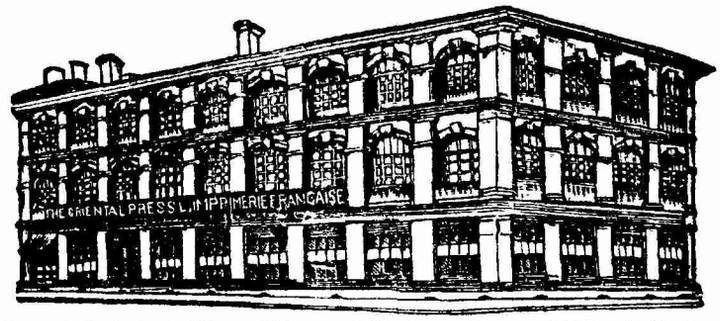

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Chinese Government Railways

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THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

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New Books and Publications

Buddhism

Korean Buddhism, by Fredrick Starr. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

DURING the early centuries of the Christian era Buddhism was the greatest civilizing force in the world. The unique renunciation and wonderful spirit of benificence to all living beings which characterized Goutam Buddha found expression in the followers of his religion in a considerable degree. Emperor Asoka of India sent missionaries to Greece and Egypt and his own son and daughter travelled to Ceylon and preached the religion of Goutam, living the life of mendicants. Kumargeena and Dharma Vandher, two accomplished Indian priests, came to China and preached, translating a number of Sanskrita books into Chinese. Buddhism always carried with it art, philosophy and the higher ethics. Maranánda, the Indian priest, came to Korea and founded a monastry which became the center of the new faith. The rudiments of civilization which Korea received in the 4th century were due to the influence of Buddhism. Korea taught Buddhism to Japan and gave her the basis of her civilization. Buddhism in Korea, according to the author, is not dead and is progressing slowly. The signs of its revival are visible.

The plates of statues and paintings given in the book show that Korea had developed wonderful art soon after receiving the Indian religion.

The book in small scope presents the history and popular doctrines of Korean Buddhism and is written in an easy but graceful style. Students of comparative religion will find it useful.

Japan is forcing Shintoism on Korea but it remains to be seen whether the mythology of Shintoism will conquer the profound philosophy of Goutam Buddha.

H. P. S.

Sentimentalism About China

Pencil Speakings from Peking, by A. E. Grantham. London: George Allen and Unwin, 1918.

This book is a sentimental comment upon Chinese history, art, manners, clothes, religion, literature—in short, upon everything Chinese; together with similar comment upon Western influence in China. It rises at times to sincere appreciation of Chinese art; and here the author repays one, in part, for the trouble of reading the rest. Some of this appreciation is beautifully worded.

For the most part, the book is a sentimental disapproval of all that the writer finds offensive to an over-nice delicacy. For example, the Chinese Revolution is condemned because it has brought in more of the ill-fitting tweeds and unsightly caps of the West.

Sentimentalism is the word that best sums up the book. There is in the first chapter an answer to the question, Why has China endured so long? This question, we are told, has been incorrectly answered by some, who say the reason is isolation, by others who say it is the power of the family. "Might it not lie," asks the author, "in that one fact, small but deeply significant, that of the many nations of the world, the Chinese alone have found the name 'Obedient to Heaven' for their capital?" Speaking of the Empress Dowager the author tells us that "she may have caused China to lose the war against Japan, but she preserved for it that perfect little jewel, the Summer Palace...." What other name than sentimentalism can be given to such conclusions as these?

The book ought not to be recommended to the people of America and Europe; they have too much similar comment upon the Orient on their bookshelves now. It might find a useful place on the table of the serious student of Chinese history and customs. It would, perhaps, afford him a bit of diversion at the end of a hard day.

C. F. R.

New Railway Book in Chinese Language

Railway Traffic Management, by C. L. G. Wayne. Shanghai Commercial Press Ltd.—Mex. $1.

This is a series of articles on Railway Traffic Management translated into the Chinese language, and every aspirant to railway honors would be wise to obtain a copy. The author had twenty years practical and commercial experience on railways in the British Isles, and has lately been appointed a member of the Commission on Railway Technics, Ministry of Communications, Peking. The book, after tracing the historical development of railways, proceeds with a discussion of the position as between employer and employee. Chapters are devoted to a detailed description of the several methods of working single line railways, the duties of the staff, and the organization of a traffic department. Some very sound advice is given to the railway man who is anxious to rise in his profession, and the price Mex. $1 places the book within the reach of all. We understand that this book will be followed shortly by "Elements of Railway Operating Economics."

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings:

December 13, 1918; Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; administrator's bond.

" 13, " Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co.; plaintiff's motion for execution.

" 13, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's notice and affidavit.

" 13, " Cause No. 713; Isidore Herskovitz v. Irving Herskovits; petition.

" 13, " Cause No. 714; Isidore Herskovitz v. Russo-Asiatic Fur Company; petition.

" 14, " Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; amendment to motion in the nature of an information.

" 14, " Cause No. 462; In re Last Will and Testament of John F. Seaman, deceased; petition; executor's report and account.

" 16, " Cause No. 713; Isidore Herskovitz v. Irving Herskovits; summons to answer.

" 16, " Cause No. 714; Isidore Herskovitz v. Russo-Asiatic Fur Company; summons to answer.

" 17, " Cause No. 715; In re Last Will and Testament of John Kavanaugh deceased; petition; deposition.

" 17, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; affidavit of publication of notice of hearing.

Judgments and Orders:

December 18, 1918; Cause No. 619, King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co., execution ordered.

" 19, " Cause No. 718; Chang Quai Ching et al. v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; judgment for appellants, reversing of consular court.

Hearings:

December 13, 1918; Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; on amendment to motion in the nature of an information.

" 14, " Cause No, 462; In re Last Will and Testament of John F. Seaman, deceased; on petition for partial distribution.

" 17, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; deposition of W. A. Adams taken.

" 18, " Cause No. 619; King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Company; on motion for execution.

" 18, " Cause No. 718; Chang Quai Ching et al. v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; on appeal.

December 19, 1918; Cause No. 674; Wen Tsung Yao v. L. Kamsui; on motion to dismiss.

Assignments for Hearing:

December 23, 1918; Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel.

January 13, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

HUANG MIEN CHOW, PLAINTIFF. vs. THE MACHINERY & METALS SALES COMPANY, DEFENDANT.

(*Filed November 9, 1918*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Judgments:** *Confession.* By statute in this jurisdiction an agent who is a natural person is precluded from confessing judgment for his principal.

2. **Appearance.** But an instrument filed by the agent as a confession of judgment and insufficient as such may nevertheless operate as an appearance of the principal.

Alexander Y. Ting, Esquire, for plaintiff.
Nemo contra.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On November 16, 1918, plaintiff filed his petition claiming judgment in the amount of Tls. 4,395.55 for salary and money advanced under a compradore agreement with the defendant; by amendment this claim was later reduced by Tls. 300.00. Summons was duly issued and served November 18 on defendant's "Manager for China." Two days later an instrument entitled "Confession of Judgment," signed by the latter, was filed reading as follows:

> "Now comes the above named defendant and confesses judgment for the amount of plaintiff's claim as set forth in his petition filed herein."

Subsequently the said manager presented a power-of-attorney which, however, is a general one containing no specific authority to confess judgment. In the absence of such authority it is at least doubtful whether an agent might confess judgment for his principal even at common law.[1] But as regards this jurisdiction all doubt is removed by the following statutory provision:

> "When the action is against a public corporation or a private corporation, the confession shall be made by the person who at the time sustains the relation to such corporation as would authorize the service of a summons upon him. *In all other cases the confession shall be made by the defendant in person.*"[2]

But while under the statute the instrument referred to is insufficient to afford a basis for judgment by confession it is sufficient we think to constitute an appearance; for an attorney in fact may enter an appearance on behalf of his principal so as to confer jurisdiction over the latter.[3] Moreover, the testimony of defendant's manager has been taken and it alone fully establishes the validity of plaintiff's claim.

If the instrument entitled "Confession of Judgment" is not sufficient for that purpose it is quite as inadequate as an answer. No meritorious defence having been pleaded, and the time for answer having expired plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of Tls. 4,095.55 together with his costs.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Cyc. XXIII, 701, 702.
2. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, 369, Ch. 786, Sec. 242.
3. Ward v. White, 66 Ill. App. 155. Cf. Miller v. Finn, 1 Neb. 254; Corpus Juris IV, 1322.

IN re ALEXANDER KRISEL
(*Filed December 10, 1918.*)

ORDER

A demurrer to the information is here interposed and from the oral argument of counsel it appears that the basis of the first two grounds is the contention that the *deceit* and *misconduct* which will justify disbarment must have been committed in the course of professional employment and toward a client. We find, however, that the Court of Appeals has rejected this contention in a decision which construes the identical statute under which this proceeding is brought, saying—

> "it is contended that the 'misconduct' of an attorney referred to in section 743 is misconduct in his relation to his client only, and not misconduct in his relation to the court. We find no ground for placing so narrow a construction of the statute. An attorney owes a duty to the court not less important than his duty to his client, and misconduct toward the judge, whether in or out of court, is not less reprehensible than misconduct toward the client. But it, indeed, the offense with which the plaintiff in error is charged is not among those enumerated in the statute, the court is not by such enumeration deprived of its inherent power to suspend or disbar an attorney for such unprofessional conduct as renders him unworthy to be a member of the bar."[1]

For—

> "It is not only for professional or official misconduct in the capacity of an attorney that a licensed attorney may be disbarred. An attorney may be suspended or disbarred for such misconduct unconnected with his professional duties as shows him to be an unfit and unsafe person to manage the legal business of others."[2]

Since, then, misconduct in general is a sufficient ground for disbarment it would seem to be not strictly necessary to allege or prove injury to some specific person; but the objection here that the information fails to show "when, how or in respect to whom" the deceit and misconduct were committed appears to be unfounded as the information alleges a series of acts commencing on September 10, 1918, committed against one Yu Zien Chien and the Standard Oil Company, involving the bribery of the latter's employee and the unlawful taking of its launch without its knowledge and to its serious damage.

Another ground of the demurrer is that the charge of false testimony by the respondent is insufficient to justify disbarment, the argument being that a prior conviction of the offense is necessary. But this contention is likewise foreclosed by the Federal decisions,[3] and while some of the state courts hold otherwise[4] it seems doubtful if even a majority of them support the contention of respondent.[5] For, as was observed by one of them in a similar proceeding:

> "if the accused made a false professional statement, or swore false, as specified in the accusation, a conviction of perjury was not necessary to justify the court in rejecting him from the bar."[6]

Finding no merit in the demurrer it is overruled, and the order heretofore made as to date of answer will stand.

By the Court,

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

1. Cobb v. U. S., 172 Fed. 641, 644. See also In re Terrell, 2 Phil. 266; *Ex parte* Wall, 107 U. S. 265, 27 Law. Ed. 552.
2. Corpus Juris VI, 599, 600.
3. *Ex parte* Wall, 107 U. S. 265, 27 Law Ed. 552; *In re* Ulmer, 208 Fed. 461, 467.
4. Beckner v. Commonwealth, 126 Ky. 318, 31 Ky. L. Reporter 708, 103 S. W. 378.
5. *Ex parte* Walls, 64 Ind. 461; Perry v. State, 3 Greene (Ia.) 550, and other state decisions referred to in the Federal authorities above cited.
6. Perry v. State, 3 Greene (Ia.) 550, 552.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN A. BELL, Deceased.

Cause No. 699
Estate No. 265
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 30, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD BELL,
G. CASTRILLO,
Executors,
9, Thorne Road,
c/o Shanghai Building Co. Inc.,
Shanghai, China.

November 30, 1918.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MARTIN LUTHER TINDER, Deceased.

Cause No. 696
Estate No. 262
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June 14, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Dr. ALBERT S. TENNEY,
Administrator,
Kiukiang, China.

December 14, 1918.